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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1926-27.

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1926-27.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1st April to 6th July 1926.
	The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. E.H.S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E.	7th July to 24th October 1926.
	The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	25th October to end of the year.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E.	1st April to 24th October 1926.
	Lieut.-Col. E. H. S. James, C.I.E., C.B.E.	25th October to end of the year.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. H. V. Biscoe . .	1st April to 30th November 1926.
	Major E. T. R. Wickham, I.A. .	1st December 1926 to 4th March 1927.
	Mr. R. E. L. Wingate, I.C.S.	5th March 1927 to end of the year.
Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Khan Sahib Gul Muhammad Khan.	1st April to 15th May 1926.
	Lieut. K. C. Packman, M. C. .	16th May to 31st October 1926.
	Mr. P. Porter . . .	1st November to 13th November 1926.
	Mr. J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E. .	14th November to end of the year.
Officer in Charge Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major G. O. de R. Channer, M. C.	1st April to 20th April 1926.
	Major C. H. G. H. Harvey Kelly, D.S.O.	21st April to 10th November 1926.
	Major R. N. G. Scott, O.B.E. .	11th November to end of the year.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Political Agent, Quetta .	Major E. T. R. Wickham . .	1st April to 24th October 1926.
	Lieut.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E.	25th October 1926 to 5th January 1927.
	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. .	6th January 1927 to end of the year.
Political Agent, Sibi .	Major S. Williams . . .	Throughout the year.
Political Agent, Loralai .	Lieut.-Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E.	Ditto.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E.	Ditto.
Political Agent, Kalat .	Mr. H. J. Todd . . .	1st April 1926 to 11th July 1926.
	Lieut.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.	12th July 1926 to end of the year.
Political Agent, Chagai .	Major G. L. Betham, M. C. .	1st April 1926 to 14th October 1926.
		26th February 1927 to end of the year.
	Captain C. G. Snelling . .	15th October 1926 to 25th February 1927.
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	Khan Bahadur Seth K. P. Kaikobad.	1st April 1926 to 9th April 1926.
		14th October 1926 to 25th October 1926.
	Captain C. G. Snelling . .	10th April 1926 to 13th October 1926.
		27th February 1927 to end of the year.
	Major E. T. R. Wickham . .	26th October 1926 to 28th November 1926.
	Khan Sahib Gul Muhammad Khan.	29th November 1926 to 26th February 1927.
Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	Rai Sahib Mehta Nihal Chand .	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Captain C. G. Snelling . .	1st April 1926 to 4th April 1926.
	Khan Bahadur Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan	5th April 1926 to 19th May 1926.
	Captain W. F. Campbell . .	20th May 1926 to 26th November 1926.
	Captain D. G. H. de la Fargue .	27th November 1926 to end of the year.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan	Throughout the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurdit Singh.	1st April 1926 to 13th July 1926.
	Mr. H. J. Todd . . .	14th July 1926 to 1st November 1926.
	Mr. C. L. Corfield, M. C., I.C.S.	2nd November 1926 to end of the year.
Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	Lieut. K. C. Packman, M.C. .	1st April 1926 to 2nd May 1926.
	Captain R. R. Burnett . .	3rd May 1926 to 14th February 1927.
	Captain D. R. Smith . .	15th February 1927 to end of the year.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. L. J. M. Deas, I.M.S.	Throughout the year.
Civil Surgeon, Quetta .	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S.	1st April 1926 to 8th October 1926.
.....	Major W. P. Hogg, D.S.O., M.C., I.M.S.	9th October 1926 to 31st March 1927.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi . .	Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson, I.M.S. .	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan.	Mr. C. S. Harper, M.A., I.E.S. .	Ditto
Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P. . .	Ditto
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai	Mr. W. L. Shaw . . .	Ditto
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan.	Ditto

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1st April 1926 to 31st March 1927.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY

I.—Border Affairs.

Favourable rainfall followed by good crops and adequate grazing was conducive to quiet on both sides of the border and the year was free from any serious border disturbance or unrest. On the other hand opportunity was taken of the continuance of satisfactory administrative conditions to carry out administrative reforms of a far reaching nature. Slavery was abolished in Kalat and among the larger tribes substantial changes in the old customary law were made by the tribesmen themselves which brought these customs and usages more into consonance with modern conditions.

2. On the Persian border there was a repetition, though in a somewhat different form, of the alarms of the previous year in that portion of Persia adjacent to Mekran and connected with the Mirjawa-Duzdap railway. But there was no repercussion on the Mekran border, though the position has not changed in any degree to warrant the relaxation of the constant ward that has to be kept there, and so long as the anomalous conditions maintain under which the Duzdap-Mirjawa railway is worked, such alarms may be regarded as probably recurring events. On the Afghan border, which in most of its length is an arbitrary line drawn through the territory of various tribes, disputes incidental to tribal life accentuated by divided control are bound to occur, but on the whole the number of these was last year surprisingly small. Some trouble in which several men were killed took

place in Afghan territory between Afghan Khassedars and certain Jalalzai Kakars of Zhob who were summering far North in accordance with their want. A private settlement was made between most of the parties, but Afghanistan is still unsafe for certain Jalalzais. However as these men belonged to a recalcitrant party whose removal into Afghanistan with its accompanying embarrassments was always to be apprehended, the incident is not without its redeeming elements. Some excitement was caused by the kidnapping of a Levy Sowar by a party of Afghan tribesmen, but generally speaking the tribesmen on either side of the border conducted their affairs on a basis of mutual toleration.

The measures taken last year against Ayub and his gang appear to have had the requisite effect in breaking up this disorderly element and it gave no trouble on either side of the border.

3. In Zhob the policy of extension of the zone of influence has been quietly but steadily pursued. Small parties now move freely on patrol along the furtherest Afghan frontier. The railway from Hindubagh to Killa Saifulla has been completed and opened to public traffic with general beneficial results. On the Eastern border the marked diminution of raiding on any substantial scale by Wazirs or Sulemankhels continued to be maintained and excellent work was done by the Zhob Levy Corps and by the Scouts. In the Loralai District there were one or two incidents having the appearance of border unrest which however turned out to be internal intrigue stimulating outside agency. A very full investigation succeeded eventually in tracing the murder of the three Hindus mentioned last year to the local tribesmen, while the other two serious offences, the breaking into the Gumbaz Post Office and the firing on a motor lorry, neither of which was attended with any loss of life, were traced to private intrigue resulting in a crime got up to incriminate others.

4. Throughout the rest of the administered area, things were in general quiet. It would of course be idle to expect any complete freedom from these incidents, inseparable to tribal and border life among people, largely nomad, whose civilisation and education are of a rudimentary nature, but signs are not wanting that the people are of themselves beginning to attach largely increased value to settled conditions.

2.—Indian States and Tribal Territory.

5. The health of His Highness the Khan of Kalat has manifested no sign of improvement and it is feared that none can be looked for. He is nevertheless able to take the same shrewd interest in the affairs of his State. Relations with him have continued to be of the most cordial nature. The financial affairs of the State are in a prosperous condition under the management of the Wazir-i-Azam who has now increased, to over twenty lakhs the amount at credit in Government securities which economical finance has saved from current revenue during his term of office. The matter of horse breeding which had been practically allowed to die out in Baluchistan, has for some time past been engaging the attention of the State authorities and they have now established a carefully selected stud which is likely not only to be financially profitable but to do incalculable good in raising the standard of horse breeding throughout Baluchistan. Among the Sardars there have been one or two whose performances this year have been distinctly disappointing, but taken as a whole, they have generally carried out their duties to the satisfaction of their tribesmen and of the State.

6. Within the State itself by far the most reaching reform for many years has been achieved in the abolition of slavery throughout the dominions of His Highness the Khan. Though devoid of certain of its grosser elements, there can be no doubt that the existence of servitude of a genuine nature constituted a serious blot on the administration of the State. Although the matter had long received attention, it had been felt in the past that any effort to put an end to slavery was likely to prove infructuous. The improvement which of late years has been manifested in tribal conditions in Kalat however led the State authorities and councillors encouraged by the Khan who was anxious to perform some signal act of merit to think that the time was now ripe when a decree abolishing slavery might be promulgated and enforced. After consultation with some of the leading Sardars, a decree entirely prohibiting salvery was promulgated by His Highness. The campaign was started in Mekran where the evil was worst, by a tour by the Agent to the Govern r General accompanied by the Political Agent and the Wazir-i-Azam as representing His Highness. A

Durbar was held at which His Highness' order was read out and the Sardars and leading men present were directed to take immediate steps for the formal manumission of their slaves. The results surpassed expectation. Those present proceeded to their villages and formally freed their slaves. Others followed their example with the result that within a short period conditions of slavery were formally terminated in Mekran. Further tours in the heart of the country by the Wazir-i-Azam, the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent succeeded in securing compliance with, and the permanency of, the decree and there is every reason to hope that slavery is now effectually stamped out within the Kalat State.

7. Among the Marris the young Tumandar would appear to have taken substantial profit from the affairs of the previous year. His administration of the affairs of his tribe was both efficient and popular with the tribesmen. Of the three malcontents who left for Afghanistan, one died while the others returned and were pardoned on making formal submission. Negotiations with the Tumandar were opened for the exploration of Marri territory for oil, but these have so far proved infructuous.

8. A party of the Burma Oil Company carried out without trouble or friction a survey of Bugti country. So far the Company have arrived at no decision as to the further development of the oil resources there. During the year the Tumandar has not been without troubles. One section of the tribe has claimed an independence which seems to be entirely unsubstantiated and has been behaving in an unreasonable and contumacious manner in which they have been undoubtedly aided and abetted by certain neighbouring tribes. This has provoked from the Tumandar reprisals of a nature possibly more severe than the occasion warranted, but in his action he would appear to have the solid support of the majority of the tribe. It is to be feared that the health of the Tumandar is not so strong, as it was. Two serious attacks of pneumonia, one during the last year, would seem to have seriously undermined his constitution.

9. Grazing conditions among the Marris and Bugtis were good and there seemed promise of some restoration of prosperity. The entire absence of rain in the latter part of the year would appear however to presage a return of the difficult economic conditions from which these tribes so

often suffer. When the Khartar branch of the Sukkur Barrage is extended into Western Nasirabad it is hoped that it will be possible to allot to these two tribes sufficient of the Government waste land which will come under perennial irrigation to ensure some stability in their economic condition.

3.—Internal Affairs.

10. The summer harvest on the unirrigated areas was in general good and the tribesmen found themselves in possession of an adequate supply of grain. This year, however, the conditions are not favourable. During the latter part of the year there was an entire absence of rain which resulted in the failure of such crops as had been sown on unirrigated lands. To add to agricultural difficulties there was a plague of locusts such as has not been known for twenty years. All measures possible were taken to cope with the pest: tons of eggs were collected and destroyed. Fortunately the worst attacks came at a time when the wheat crop had hardened sufficiently to be impervious, but nevertheless the damage done to an already poor harvest was very serious.

11. Within the Urban area the only signs of any form of communal tension has been a certain amount of feeling between the Sikhs and Hindus of Quetta with regard to the use of some places of worship dating from older times when the Hindu community was smaller and one building made provision for many creeds. For the rest the relations of the various communities have continued to be regulated by good feeling and mutual tolerance.

12. The policy of associating the people through their own representatives with the work of administration continues to prove successful, and has recently resulted in the initiation of reforms in tribal law which would probably have been strongly resented had they been prematurely imposed by Government itself. In nomad communities a rigid conservatism which maintains the punishments once necessary in a barbarous age to preserve the existence of the tribes and the family, is almost inevitable. That contact with the outer world is at last modifying the conservatism is a very distinct advance, and the decisions of the tribal courts show a realisation of the sanctity of human life and a tendency to assimilate tribal law and the punishments for its

breach to a standard which approximates more to the custom of civilised peoples.

13. If progress appears to be slow it should be realised that such progress is made by the waking consciousness of the people to the defects of their system and is made with the assent of the people through their representatives over a scattered population naturally resistent to change, tenacious of its customs and jealous of outside interference.

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY, 1926-27.

Land Revenue.

There was no change in the system of collection of revenue* over the greater part of the Province in kind by division or appraisement of crops.

The land revenue demand of the Province for 1926-27 was Rs. 12,83,097 against Rs. 11,30,325 for 1925-26. Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 12,98,287 compared with Rs. 11,35,650 in 1925-26. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 9,93,295 against Rs. 9,27,793. There has thus been an increase both in the total revenue demand as well as in the actual collections. This increase was due to timely rainfalls which led to extensive cultivation in the Quetta-Pishin, Zhob and Chagai Districts. Although the areas brought under cultivation in other districts were less than those in the last preceding year, yet the areas matured and harvested were better in all the districts excepting Sibi (where the areas under cultivation and matured were much less owing to insufficiency of canal water and deficient rainfall) and this contributed to an increase in revenue. The increase in collections would have been still greater but for the fall in prices owing to abundant crops.

The contractors who purchased the revenue share of the produce of certain Tahsils in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai Districts could not dispose of their stocks within the year and therefore the recovery of revenue money due from them had to be partially suspended.

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* (For details see Appendices I to IV.)

Details of the areas sown and harvested during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 are compared in the sub-joined table:—

Year.	Area sown.		Total.	Area harvested.		Total.
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.		In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1925-26 . .	3,61,086	39,276	4,00,362	2,09,571	12,736	2,22,307
1926-27 . .	3,13,570	55,658	3,69,228	2,42,249	32,760	2,75,009
Variations .	—47,516	+16,382	—31,134	+32,678	+20,024	+52,702

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the Settled Tahsils during the year was 77·25 against 58·04 in 1925-26.

The remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 92,157 against Rs. 90,504 in the preceding year. Suspensions to the amount of Rs. *1,10,532 were sanctioned against Rs. 15,030 in 1925-26. Details by Tahsils are given in Appendix III.

The arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 1,452.

The grain and cash allowances and Malikana (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) paid out were Rs. 47,590 and Rs. 53,261 respectively.

The details of the revenue demand and revenue collections for 1925-26 and 1926-27 are given in detail in Appendix II.

The grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under land revenue. The collections for 1926-27 are compared with those of the preceding year in the following table:—

	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads . . .	1,04,211	1,02,359
From Permanent inhabitants .	49,519	70,246
Total .	1,53,730	1,72,605

* This includes amounts suspended to the Revenue grain contractors as stated above.

There has thus been an increase of Rs. 18,875 over the preceding year.

Weather and Crops.

The rainfall over the whole Province was above the average, and in excess of the preceding year, with the exception of Fort Sandeman where it was deficient.*

The winter rain and snow fall during the last quarter of the preceding year were satisfactory everywhere and resulted in extensive cultivation of dry crop areas for the Spring Harvest of the year under report.

The standing spring crops both on the irrigated and unirrigated areas were further benefited by rains which fell during April and June 1926, and consequently the harvested area as a whole exceeded that of the preceding year.

In the Nasirabad Tahsil, however, owing to deficiency of canal water, the cultivated area under spring crops was less than that in the preceding year.

Hailstorm and hill torrents did some damage at a few places, but generally the outturn of the spring harvest was better than that of the preceding year.

Owing to the lack of timely rains the autumn crops were sown on a limited scale both on irrigated and unirrigated areas including the canal lands in the Nasirabad Tahsil where the level of water in the canal was low. Autumn late rains were also deficient in some parts with the result that a considerable portion of standing crops in the Loralai District and in the Hindubagh Tahsil of the Zhob District failed to mature. The Kharif crops were also damaged by insects in the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil and the eastern portion of the Nasirabad Tahsil of the Sibi District as well as in the Duki and Barkhan Tahsils of the Loralai District. Owing to insufficient rain during the second half of the year under report the sowings of the spring crops in the unirrigated tracts were done on a restricted scale, and, when the financial year closed, the condition of the standing crops especially in the unirrigated areas was far from satisfactory. In the Quetta-Pishin District, however, good rain fell during the last quarter of the year and benefited the crops.

At the close of the autumn, locusts appeared in all the districts except Loralai, and did some damage to the spring crops in the Pishin Tahsil of the Quetta-Pishin District,

*(For details see Appendices IV-VI).

Nasirabad, and Shahrig Tahsils of the Sibi District. In the Chagai District, inspite of the measures adopted for their destruction, the locusts spread and laid eggs, which later on turned into hoppers. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent on their destruction during the year under report. When the financial year closed the measures for their destruction were in full progress in the districts affected.

Scarcity and Famine.

In consequence of timely and ample rains in the spring of 1926 and subsequent months the spring harvest was good, which greatly improved the unfavourable economic conditions prevailing in the preceding year. Stocks of grain were adequate. In consequence the district officers were empowered to use their discretion in granting exemption from payment of surcharge of Rs. 2 per maund which had been imposed on the export of wheat from Baluchistan to Sind and the Punjab, provided they found that the export would not deplete the stocks of grain. Eventually in January 1927 all the restrictions on booking of wheat and wheat atta were suspended. Though as a result of the deficiency of rains the autumn crops were somewhat poor, the year on the whole was a prosperous one.

During the earlier months of the year under report and until the spring harvest was ready the prices of food stuffs ruled high, but there was a considerable fall as soon as the new grain came into the market.

Fodder and grazing facilities were adequate everywhere except in the western section of the Nasirabad Tahsil, where for a period fodder was scarce for want of canal water, and the people had to take their animals to Sind and the adjoining territory of the Kalat State in search of grazing and labour. The condition of the live stock, however, was on the whole good.

Lack of rain during the second half of the year coupled with high winds in the Sibi District and visitation of locusts about the close of the year again caused the prices of food grains to rise in that district where fodder was becoming scarce, and it was feared that unless good rains were received early in the following year famine condition must prevail in the Marri and Bugti tribal areas as well as in the Chagai District and parts of Harnai Tahsil of the Sibi District. The standing spring crops of 1927-28 in the Marri and Bugti country have practically failed. It is

however hoped that the people would be able to carry on until the autumn crops are harvested but a scarcity of grazing in the coming year is feared.

As a general help to the Zamindars remissions of Taccavi loans amounting to about Rs. 24,000 were sanctioned in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai Districts while the recovery of about Rs. 20,000 was suspended in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Loralai, Zhob and Chagai Districts. A further assistance in the shape of remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 28,062 on account of deficiency of canal water in the Nasirabad Tahsil was given during the year. Remissions of land revenue of about Rs. 64,000 in the Loralai and Chagai Districts were also sanctioned as a measure of relief.

Irrigation.

The length of open canals under the control of the Irrigation Department remained the same as that in the previous year, *viz.*, 106½ miles (12½ miles canals and 94 miles distributaries).

The net expenditure during the year was Rs. 27,023 as against *minus* Rs. 4,456 in 1925-26. The increase was mainly due to certain improvements in the Khushdil Khan Canal such as construction of retaining wall and wings on the up stream side, remodelling Tor Murgha Head works and remodelling and regrading Tor Murgha Feeder Cut. These improvements cost Rs. 26,688.

During the year work was started on the Flood Channel ex Han Nullah and an expenditure of Rs. 18,000 was incurred. The surveys in connection with the Nari dam at Tanduri in the Sibi District were worked up during 1926-27. This is a scheme for utilising flood water of the Nari river for irrigating certain Government lands in the Sibi District.

The preparation of the project for remodelling Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canals was taken in hand during the year.

The following further projects are under consideration.—

1. A flood channel from Nari river for irrigation of Dhepal and Gulu Forests.
2. Spira Ragha Reservoir for irrigation of certain areas near Ziarat.
3. Zandra Water Course for irrigation of certain areas near Ziarat.

4. Dumayara Springs for irrigation of certain areas near Ziarat.
5. A flood channel at Kahan for the Marri Tribal area.

The Desert and Begari commenced to flow on 1st and 9th June respectively. The head of water in the canals was so low during July 1926 that the Canal Department had to adopt rotation distribution. A sufficiency of water was however received during August and September. Owing to deficiency of water at the time of sowing, the Jowari crops had to be sown twice and in some places 3 times. Water in the Desert Canal ceased to flow on 9th November 1926 and in the Begari on the 15th October 1926.

The rainfall during the year was above normal, and the flow of the Nari Canal was therefore better than the previous year.

The area irrigated by the Baluchistan Canals is given below:—

Particulars.	Area irrigated during	
	1925-26.	1926-27.
Irrigation works unproductive	Acres.	Acres.
Khushdil Khan Canals	3,579	1,345
Shebo Canals	1,245	...
Nari Canals	18,035	19,090
	22,859	20,435

There was very little irrigation on the Shebo Canal, as the zamindars were not satisfied with the supplies, and applied for reduction in the rates of revenue charged.

The estimated value of the crops amounted to Rs. 5,45,811 against Rs. 3,76,410 in the preceding year as per details shown below:—

	1925-26.	1926-27.
Shebo Canals	5,230	85
Khushdil Khan Canal	81,507	72,951
Nari Canal	2,89,673	4,72,775
Total	3,76,410	5,45,811

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 51,834 against Rs. 46,627 in the preceding year, while the working expenses were Rs. 43,795 against 53,381. This shows a net revenue of Rs. 8,039 which gives a return of ·25 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 31,93,235 against a loss of ·21 per cent. in the preceding year.

Survey and Settlement.

No new survey or settlement works were undertaken during the year under report. The question about the extension of the terms of the Settlement of the Shahrig and Sinjawi Tahsils was under consideration when the year closed. Their present terms expired on the 31st March 1927. The Settlements of the other Tahsils are due to expire on the dates noted below against each :—

Tahsil.	Date of expiry of the present term of Settlement.
Quetta	31st March 1928.
Pishin	31st March 1929.
Nasirabad	30th June 1929.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

The fruit crops in the Government Farm at Quetta especially apricots and peaches were badly damaged by cold winds and late frosts.

The water supply was increased by the purchase of extra water for one year, and pumping from the Artesian well which cost Rs. 1,000 annually was stopped. By this arrangement it was found possible to grow vegetables on 5 acres and thus add to the income of the Farm.

The nurseries showed satisfactory progress. Some peach and plum trees were imported for experimental purposes from the Government Farm Tarujabba, Peshawar, and about half of them are doing well while the rest have died. More than 1 lac fruit seedlings were raised and about 50,000 plants were budded. More than 8,000 young fruit trees were issued from the Farm on payment. The cherry seedlings raised last year were transplanted and will be ready for budding next spring.

The income and expenditure for the year under review and for the preceding year are given below :—

	Income.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1926-27 . . .	16,771	9	6	15,257	3	8
1925-26 . . .	11,798	13	0	11,442	10	9

The year's working resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,514-6-3.

Taccavi.

The Taccavi* loan outstanding at the commencement of the year as verified by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, amounted to Rs. 5,30,800 against Rs. 5,12,300 on the 1st April 1926. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,09,495 were made against Rs. 1,60,100 in the preceding year as detailed in Appendix VII. Of the former sum 51,410 were granted for the improvement of the land and sources of irrigation and Rs. 58, 035 for the purchase of seed and bullocks. Recoveries during 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 2,57,319 including Rs. 23,754 on account of interest. Remissions granted aggregated Rs. 26,734 of which Rs. 2,560 represents interest. The recovery of instalments due amounting to Rs. 20,048 was suspended in deserving cases. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs 4,06,730.

Forests.

The forest area remained practically the same as before, *i.e.*, 313 and 472 square miles of reserved and unclassed forests respectively. The Wood-Cock Spinney (Reserve), area of about 56 acres, was handed over to the Forest Department for management during the year. Charge was held by Lala Bhag Ram, Senior Forest Ranger, throughout the year, the unclassed forests in Zhob and Chagai Agencies being, as usual, looked after and administered by the District authorities.

Natural reproduction throughout Baluchistan is very poor owing to the scanty rainfall and dry climate of the country, but reproduction from the coppice shoots in the Popalzai and Lehri Reserves is doing well. An attempt is being made to create forests by artificial sowing and planting on the bare hill slopes in the neighbourhood of Quetta. In this the following progress was made :—

Name of the reserved forest.	Details of the work done.
Zangilora . . .	Six hundred and fifty Ash, 30 Chinar, 60 Walnut, 100 Willow and 20 Tamarix plants and 5000 Willow and 2000 tamarix cuttings were planted in the blanks. Also 2000 Chinar, 100 Pomegranate, 800 Mulberry and 30 apple cuttings were put down in the Nurseries, which were also sown with 2½ seers Amlok, ½ seer Pine, 2 seers Chestnut, 500 Walnut, 300 Almond and 400 apricot seeds. Chestnut, Pican-nut and Amlok seeds were also sown in 160 baskets.

*(Appendix VII).

Name of the reserved forest.	Details of the work done.
Wood-Cock Spinney . .	Two hundred and fifty Ash, 600 Willow, 100 Chinar, 100 apricot, 150 almond, 75 apple, and 4 Cyprus plants and 4000 willow cuttings were planted in the blanks and 200 Chinar, and 800 Mulberry cuttings and 800 Walnut seedlings were put down in the Nurseries. In addition a lot of apricot, Amlok, Walnut, Mesquite, Pine, Almond, Chil and Chestnut seeds were sown in a Nursery and baskets.
Dhobighat . . .	Eight Chinar and 8 Almond plants were planted in pits and 1½ seers Amlok, ¼ seer Pine, 1 seer Chestnut and 40 Pican-nut seeds were sown in Nursery and baskets. One thousand five hundred Willow cuttings were also planted in the bare places.
Zarghun forests . .	One hundred and seventy five Ash, 40 Mulberry, 33 Walnut and 21 Apricot plants were planted in pits and 35 seers Khanjak, 1 seer Ash, 400 Apricot and 100 Walnut seeds were sown in Nurseries.
Chiltan	One hundred and fifty five Ash plants were planted and 50 seers Khanjak seed was sown.
Tor-Shor . . .	One hundred and twenty Walnut plants were planted along the Nulla bed in Sari Tangi.
Gulushahr . . .	Two hundred Juliflora plants were planted in the blanks of Gulushahr Reserve and 6 seers of its seed was sown in a Nursery.
Karbi Kachh . . .	Three hundred Walnut seeds were shown in Karbi Kachh Nursery. Besides above a Nursery 7650 square feet has been sown with Amlok, Pine, Walnut, Almond, Catalpa, Robinia and Ash seeds near Kachh Railway Station for supply of plants for Ziarat valley.

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 27,942 and Rs. 32,249 against Rs. 23,621 and Rs. 31,348 respectively, during the preceding year.

The total number of Forest offences against the Forest Law reported during the year was 228 against 225 of the last year.

Nature of offences.	1926-27.
1. Injury by fire	1
2. Unauthorised felling	76
3. Illicit grazing	147
4. Other offences	4
Total	228

The number of cases taken into Court was 28 against 19 of the last year.

Out of 28 cases 20 were finally settled leaving 8 pending on the 31st March 1927. Convictions was obtained in 19 cases. The offenders were punished adequately. The offenders in one case were warned and then released.

The number of cases compounded under sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation of 1912 was 200 as compared with 206 of the previous year. The total of 200 cases was made up of 61 unauthorised felling, 136 illicit grazing and 3 others. The total compensation realized in the 200 cases amounted to Rs. 1,406 or Rs. 7 per case.

Education.

During the year some slight progress was made. Four new primary schools were opened at the following places :—

(1) Islamabad (Quetta City).
(2) Minabazar (Zhob).
(3) Mulguzar (Nasirabad sub-division).
(4) Badra (Sibi District).

The Primary school at Lakaband (Zhob) was closed owing to the small attendance.

The Sanatam Dharam Primary School, Quetta, was raised to Middle Standard.

The schools at Dera Bugti and Kahan continue to progress; the tribal chiefs are evincing great interest in the education of the children of their tribesmen and with the increasing number of students are pressing for the establishment of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in their territories.

A fine school building has been erected at Chaman at the expense of the Pishin Bazar Fund with a liberal contribution from the Panchayat.

A new school house has been built in the village of Khan Bahadur Ahmed Shah (Quetta-Pishin).

The total number of recognised schools was 91 as compared with 90 at the close of last year with 5,473 scholars as compared with 5,453. Unrecognised schools (Mosque and others) numbered 219 with 3,322 scholars as compared with 235 with 3,215 scholars.

(See appendices VIII and IX).

Secondary.

There has been one addition to the number of Secondary schools, namely the Sanatam Dharam School Quetta. Secondary Education continues to be extremely popular with the alien population of Baluchistan although it leads to no employment for the majority of those passing out.

The new Sanatam Dharam School is teaching handicrafts and it remains to be seen what success, if any, will be achieved by this attempt to divert the students from the almost hopeless quest for Government employment towards the labour market for skilled artisans, where wages run high. A suitable building has been erected for this school of which one half is now ready for occupation.

The total number of Secondary Schools for boys is thus 12 with 2,628 scholars as compared with 11 with 2,540 scholars last year.

The results of the Matriculation Examination are as follows :—

	Candidates.	Passed.
Government Sandeman High School .	30	26
D. A. V. High School Quetta . .	41	31
Khalsa High School, Quetta . .	9	9
And of the School Leaving certificate Examination, Government Sandeman High School, Quetta.	16	9

In the Middle School Examination conducted by the Department, 77 candidates passed out of 152.

The Agricultural Class at the Barnes School, Sibi, continues to perform useful work and it is proposed to open other classes on the same lines elsewhere.

Primary Schools.

There is a net increase of 2 schools and the number of pupils is 1,834 as compared with 1,929 at the close of last year, the apparent decrease being due to the Sanatam Dharam School being raised to Middle Standard. Of these 1,316 are local Muhammadans.

Female Education.

The number of schools for girls both secondary and primary remains the same.

The number or pupils attending shows a slight decrease from 809 to 784.

Schools for Europeans.—The number of such schools is 2.

This form of education is becoming increasingly popular amongst Indians.

The number of pupils this year is 209 as compared with 166 last year. One candidate passed the Cambridge School Certificate (Quetta Grammar School) and three candidates passed the Cambridge Preliminary (Presentation Convent School).

Normal School Quetta.—Eighteen candidates appeared for the Junior Vernacular Examination this year of whom 17 passed.

Scouting.—The number of scouts showed a slight decrease from 300 to 286 as the Authorities of the Local Boy Scout Association are demanding a higher standard of efficiency.

Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure for 1925-26 and 1926-27 are shown below :—

Income.

	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Contribution from Municipality .	9,850	10,454
2. Cantonment	...	300
3. Local Funds	11,454	13,671
4. Fees	17,949	16,409

Expenditure.

1. Provincial Revenues . . .	2,30,794	2,34,561
2. Municipal Fund . . .	33,263	32,131
3. Local Fund	24,430	24,737
4. Fees	74,440	74,959
5. Subscription and others . .	48,719	45,415

The above expenditure excludes the Public Works Department expenditure on building amounting to Rs. 10,831 as well as the expenditure on buildings from other sources amounting to Rs. 56,582 spent by private institutions.

Local Funds.

The total receipts of the Local Funds in Baluchistan noted below amounted to Rs. 3,77,991 against Rs. 3,20,754 in the preceding year, the expenditure being Rs. 3,83,833 against Rs. 3,31,002. Postal Cash Certificates to the value of Rs. 20,000 and 10,000 were purchased respectively for the Sibi and Bolan Bazar Funds and Certificates to the value of Rs. 47,000 belonging to the Pishin Bazar Fund were disposed of to meet current expenditure.

1. Sibi Bazar Fund.
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
3. Harnai Bazar Fund.
4. Loralai Town Fund.
5. Ziarat Bazar Fund.
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
7. Nushki Town Fund.
8. Bolan Bazar Fund.

Municipal Fund.

The only municipality in the Province is the town of Quetta. The number of members of the committee during the year under report was 31, of whom 26 were non-officials. Twenty-nine meetings of which 24 were ordinary and 5 special were held. The attendance at these meetings averaged 61·63 per cent. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 5,85,751 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,76,967 against Rs. 5,88,913 and Rs. 5,85,866 respectively for 1925-26.

The municipality paid the 5th instalment of Rs. 66,393-7-2 on account of principal and interest towards the loan of Rs. 5,00,000 taken from Government. The outstanding balance of this loan at the close of the year was Rs. 2,50,000.

Trade.

Under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention, goods the property of the Anglo-Afghan Government, as well as trade goods, passing through India from Overseas and exported by the Chaman-Killa-i-Jadid route, are exempted from the payment of

Indian Customs duties. The details of trades goods for which such exemption has been made are given below :—

Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Amount of refund of duty.
		Cwt. Qr. Lbs.		
Cloth	11,207	16,061 1 19	25,76,588 8	2,88,904 10
Sugar	17,845	32,928 0 6	3,90,725 6	1,46,790 9
Tea	1,813	1,785 2 18	2,04,405 11	30,960 8
Matches	822	724 0 0	22,237 10	24,150 0
Copper	592	1,558 2 4	80,835 15	12,128 4
Glass-Beads	108	140 0 8	12,597 7	3,516 1
Kerosine Oil	2,428	836 0 0	6,677 0	1,517 8
Paper, White, etc.	196	278 2 10	10,505 10	1,791 4
Motor Cars	7	217 2 13	12,410 10	3,333 8
China and Enamelled Ware	21	43 2 6	1,075 12	161 5
Lamps	117	219 0 27	6,039 1	905 13
Iron	796	433 1 2	3,578 12	905 13
Bicycle	1	3 0 24	367 8	55 2
Dyes	41	40 3 20	4,356 4	653 7
Crystal Borax	26	29 0 13	436 13	65 9
Soda Caustic	63	66 3 2	661 8	99 4
Needles	4	3 1 12	367 2	55 2
Procelain Ware and Earthen Ware.	10	22 3 20	462 9	69 7
Cutlery	8	10 2 16	1,105 4	165 13
Salom Maniac	16	26 0 23	600 0	90 0
Imitation Gold and Silver Threads.	6	6 3 17	1,507 7	226 0
Total	35,627	55,436 0 8	33,37,441 13	5,16,444 10

In addition to the above, a large quantity of Telegraph and Electrical material passed to Afghanistan *viâ* Chaman for the Afghan Government.

Mines and Minerals.

Coal and chromite continued to be the only minerals of any commercial importance that were worked and of which accounts were maintained.

The year commenced with the following number of mining leases in force. The total area covered by the mining leases of each kind of mineral is also given against each item:—

	No. of leases in force.	Total area covered.
Coal . .	45	4,563 Acres.
Chromite .	98	3,253 „

By the end of the year they were reduced to:—

	No. of leases in force.	Total area covered.
Coal . .	39	3,458 Acres.
Chromite .	98	3,253 „

In other words six coal mining leases covering a total area of 1,105 acres were terminated as the concessionaires were unable to work them on account of the slackness of the coal market.

The figures of output are compared below with those for the previous year:—

	Coal.	Chromite.
1925-26 .	34,185 tons.	18,170 tons.
1926-27 .	15,585 „	14,832 „

The large decrease in the output from all the mines is due to a lack of market. Several mines remained unworked.

The revenue realised amounted to Rs. 19,067 against Rs. 17,743 in the previous year. The increase is due to the recovery of large arrears from previous years.

The general health of the miners remained satisfactory. No epidemic disease was reported.

The term of the prospecting license for petroleum held by the Burmah Oil Company at Tang Sing was renewed for another year upto the 31st August 1927, but no practical work has so far been done.

A certain amount of exploration for natural Petroleum was carried out in the Bugti country but no report has so far been received. The license is current for 2 years more.

The coal and chromite mines situated in the British Baluchistan and the Agency territories were inspected during November 1926 by an Inspector of Mines in India No. 1 Circle.

No accident were reported throughout the year.

Judicial.

Criminal and Civil suits between persons not indigenous to Baluchistan but residing in Quetta and the small urban areas are disposed of by regular courts. Appendices XI-XII give details regarding these cases. Civil and Criminals cases concerning tribesmen are decided by Councils of Elders (Jirgahs) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. These are not dealt with in this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of civil cases instituted was 4,010 against 4,302 in 1925. The decrease is mainly found in the Sibi District (232 cases). The value of civil suits instituted was Rs. 9,11,884 against Rs. 24,36,134 in 1925, Rs. 32,81,389 in 1924 and Rs. 22,88,040 in 1923. There is a main decrease of about Rs. 14,00,000 in the Quetta-Pishin District. This is due to the fact that a number of big cases were brought during the past 3 or 4 years against the minor sons of a deceased Supply and Transport Contractor at Quetta for partnership accounts, etc., and no such cases are now being instituted.

Execution applications before regular courts numbered 3,143 against 3,089 in 1925, Rs. 8,87,595 being dealt with against Rs. 8,06,924 of this amount Rs. 1,45,757 or 16·4 per cent. were realized against Rs. 2,09,237 or 25·9 per cent. in 1925.

The number of civil Appeals and revision applications was 327 against 255 in 1925. Their average duration was 76 days.

Criminal Cases.—The number of regular criminal cases instituted decreased from 4,924 to 4,268. The decrease mainly consists of 532 cases in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The total number of undertrial prisoners was 5,240 against 6,521 in 1925. One thousand six hundred and ninety were acquitted or discharged, 3,444 were convicted and 106 remained under trial at the close of the year.

No person was sentenced to death or transportation for life. Two hundred and thirty three persons were imprisoned, 3,231 were fined and 19 were whipped. Twenty two persons were directed to fine or give security to keep the peace or for good behaviour. The total amount of fines imposed was 19,301 of which Rs. 13,618 were recovered, the amount paid by way of compensation being Rs. 1,758.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered in 1926 was 744 against 852 in 1925. Out of these, the registration of 9 only was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,301 against Rs. 5,448 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,531 against Rs. 2,584.

In addition to the already existing Joint Stock Company, *viz.*, "The Quetta Club Limited," two more Joint Stock Companies were registered during the year 1926-27, namely,

1. The Baluchistan Electric Company Limited,
2. The Quetta Electric Company Limited,

the objects of both the Companies being identical, *i.e.*, to supply electric light and power. The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted Rs. 1,235. In addition to the above, a Society, named "Shri Sanatam Dharam Yuvak Sabha Quetta" was also registered under Act XXI of 1860 during the year under report. The fees realized under this Act amounted to Rs. 50.

Jails.

The daily average No of prisoners in the Jails was 451·15 against 380·69 and five thousand and fifty one prisoners were received during the year against 5,634 in the previous year.

The following table gives the salient figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
	Convicted.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.			
					Rs. A. P.		
Zhob	8·88	25·80	1·03	35·71	52 1 9	2·76	7·73
Sibi District Jail .	75·18	12·62	·12	87·87	41 7 11	2·56	2 91
Sibi Sub-Jails and lock-ups.	16·85	40·29	...	57·14	42 4 7	1·16	2 03
Quetta-Pishin Sub-Jails and lock-ups.	1·57	37·58	·42	39·57	180 12 3	·76	1·92
Quetta District Jail .	79·72	25·42	1·14	106·28	79 5 11	·76	·72
Bolan Pass and Nushki Ry. District.	...	1·32	...	1·32	115 8 9	...	...
Loralai . . .	33·96	69 69	...	103·65	48 13 11	5·52	5·33
Chagai . . .	...	4·08	...	4·08	57 9 2	...	...
Total for 1926 . .	216·11	216·80*	2·71	435·62	61 13 10	13·52	3·10
Total for 1925 . .	139·05	224·14*	4·86	368·35	55 14 6	10·8[illegible]	2·95

*These figures exclude the number of under-trial prisoners in Zhob who were fed at their own expense.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 86,396 against Rs. 69,186, the cost per head being Rs. 198-5-3 against Rs. 187-13-3 in the previous year. The actual establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 79-0-7 against Rs. 85-2-2 and the charges for dieting to Rs. 61-13-10 against Rs. 55-14-6.

During the year under report, one under-trial prisoner escaped from the Killa-Saifulla Sub-Jail in the Zhob District and was re-captured.

The health of the prisoners was, on the whole, good.

A small factory is attached to each of the District Jails at Sibi and Quetta where prisoners' blankets and cotton clothing are manufactured. Cotton Durries, Dusters and bamboo chicks are also made and chairs are caned.

The long-standing practice by which Baluchistan long-term prisoners were transferred to Jails in the Bombay Presidency to serve out their sentences was, during the year under review, discontinued as the Bombay Government were unable any longer to accommodate such prisoners in their Jails. This led to extreme congestion in the Baluchistan Jails which was later relieved by the transfer, at the instance of the Government of India, of 90 long-term prisoners to the Ajmer-Merwara and Indore Jails. The construction of a separate Central Jail for the internment of the Baluchistan prisoners has been sanctioned by the Government of India but the question of its location is still under consideration.

Excise.

The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of exciseable articles* as it stood in 1926-27 is compared below with that in 1925-26:—

Description.	1925-26.	1926-27.
1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors:—		
(a) Distillery spirits	44	44
(b) Out-still spirits	5	5
2. Foreign spirits and Foreign fermented liquors—		
(a) Off the premises	23	24
(b) On the premises	2	1
(c) Fermented liquors only on the premises	2	2
3. Opium including poppy heads	35	35
4. Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja)	43	43

*For details see Appendices XIII to XXIV.

The distribution of the shops during the year under report was the same as in 1925-26. The increase in the number of 'off' shops is due to the fact that a new license was granted at Killa-Saifulla in the Zhob District.

The consumption for 1925-26 and 1926-27 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1925-26. Imperial Gallons (L. I.).	1926-27. Imperial Gallons (L. P.).
1. Country Liquors :—		
(a) Distillery spirits	30,279	30,221·6
(b) Out-still spirits	2,039·7	2,271·2
Total	32,318·7	32,492·8
2 Foreign Liquors :—		
(a) Wine	2,449	2,407
(b) Spirits (imported)	8,154	8,867
(c) Spirits (made in India)	...	45
(d) Rum (imported)	181	141
(e) Rum (made in India)	632	334
Total	11,416	11,794
3. Fermented Liquors (Beer)—		
(a) Indian made	1,13,535	1,32,156
(b) Imported	60,336	56,810
Total	1,73 871	1,88,966
4. Opium issued from the Treasury for consumption :—		
1. In British Area	293	212
2. In Kalat State	105	85
5. Bhang	840	1,134
6. Charas (British Areas)	426	414
„ (Kalat State)	93.2	*Nil*
7. Ganja	*Nil*	7

A considerable quantity of charas and a small quantity of opium was smuggled from Afghanistan while a little country liquor was illicitly imported from the Kalat State.

Twenty-two cases of smuggling were detected during the year under report :—

Quetta-Pishin—	
Opium	4
Charas	7
Country liquor	3
Sibi—	
Opium	1
Country liquor	
Loralai—	
Charas	1
Zhob—	
Opium	1
Chagai—	
Opium	2
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway—	
Charas	1

The liquor and drugs so smuggled were :—

	M.	S.	Ch.	T.
Opium from Afghanistan	0	6	12	1
Charas from Afghanistan	6	35	13	3½
Liquor from Kalat State	14½ bottles.			

There were no offences relating to cocaine during the year.

The rates of duty on country liquor and durgs and the retail sale prices of country liquor remained unchanged.

The total gross income under excise and opium amounted to Rs. 5,90,228 against Rs. 6,08,750 in 1925-26. The details are given in the subjoined statement :—

	1925-26 Rs.	1926-27 Rs.
Country Liquor	4,16,113	4,02,474
Foreign Liquor—		
(*a*) Malt Liquor	60,061	66,234
(*b*) Spirits	16,299	15,661
Opium	57,600	51,687
Hemp drugs	58,662	53,960
Fines and Forfeitures	15	210
Miscellaneous	—	2
Total	6,08,750	5,90,228

	1925-26 Rs.	1926-27 Rs.
The gross expenditure was :—		
(*a*) Refunds	2,118	46
(*b*) Cost price of Opium . .	11,144	8,502
(*c*) Other expenses . . .	16,767	15,173
Total .	30,029	23,721
Net income .	5,78,721	5,66,507

The following statistics will be found in Appendices XIII to XXIV.

1. Seven Imperial Excise Forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial Forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the Financial Result of the new Abkari system introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of opium for Veterinary use in Baluchistan.

With the exception of the extension of the Punjab Opium Smoking Act, VI of 1923, to Baluchistan in order to restrict the use of opium smoking, no new rules or regulations were introduced in the year under report.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the agency of Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1926-27.

The cultivation of hemp and opium in the Kalat State has been prohibited.

Salt.

No change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province.

The revenue from local Salt amounted to Rs. 180 against Rs. 375 in the previous year. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

Finance.

Receipt.—The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 21,62,913 against Rs. 22,38,900 during 1925-26, thus showing a net decrease of Rs. 75,987 over the last year's figures. The decrease stands distributed over various heads, the principal

among them being Taxes on Income (Rs. 33,814), Excise (Rs. 16,512), Stamps (Rs. 30,753), Works for which Capital accounts are kept (Rs. 59,131), Interest on ordinary Debts (Rs. 7,115), Administration of Justice (Rs. 7,370), Medical (Rs. 6,294), and Miscellaneous (Rs. 13,199).

Land Revenue showed an increase (Rs. 86,742) and some other heads petty increases. The main sources of income were Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps and Taxes on Income which contributed 46·5, 27·3, 7·4, and 7·7 per cent. respectively of the total revenue.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for 1926-27 amounted to Rs. 82,19,939 against Rs. 86,01,656 in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 3,81,717 over the figures for 1925-26. The decrease is spread over the various heads of accounts, the chief of them being Excise (Rs. 15,482), General Administration (Rs. 18,152), Police (Rs. 16,739), Superannuation allowances and Pensions (Rs. 36,025), Famine Relief (Rs. 1,02,611), Irrigation (Rs. 1,86,117), Interest on other Obligations (Rs. 13,219) and Civil Works (Rs. 2,83,669).

The figures under the last three heads will undergo a considerable change after the Exchange Accounts for March (Final) from the Controller of Military Accounts, Baluchistan District, have been amalgamated.

On the increase side the noticeable items are Administration of Justice (Rs. 15,380), Jails and Convict Settlements (Rs. 16,761), Political (Rs. 72,497), Medical and Public Health (Rs. 17,097), Agriculture and Scientific Departments-Experimental Farms (Rs. 17,798) and Interest on Ordinary Debts (Rs. 1,44,412).

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

Political	48·9
Police	13·6
Civil Works	9·7
Interest on Ordinary Debts	4·2
Medical and Public Health	4·2
Land Revenue	3·6
Education	3·3
Miscellaneous	3·3
General Administration	2·1
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1·2

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXV and XXVI.

Veterinary.

The Deputy Superintendent in-charge of the Civil Veterinary Department remained on tour for 99 days during the year under report. During this period he visited all the Veterinary Dispensaries and 5 out of the 6 outlying stallion stands in the Province and acted as a member of the Judging Committees of the Quetta and Sibi Horse Shows held in September 1926 and February 1927 respectively as well as of the Quetta Military Horse Show held in June 1926. He also attended the Jacobabad Horse and Cattle Shows held in January 1927.

The number of dispensaries was 9 as in the preceding year and the number of cases treated was 16,082 against 15,362 in 1925-26. Besides this the zamindars, continued to receive a large amount of medicines and medical advice. One hundred and thirteen animals were castrated against 100 in the preceding year. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons visited 311 villages, treated 28,893 patients and castrated 2 animals on tour against 206, 6,485 and 10 respectively in 1925-26.

There were 36,635 seizures and 4,996 deaths from contagious diseases during the year against 13,105 and 5,706 respectively in the preceding year. Increase in the number of seizures is due to the greater prevalence of foot and mouth disease in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Zhob Districts generally and in the Loralai District especially, while decrease in mortality is due to timely steps taken to suppress the diseases. The details will be found in Appendix XXVII. Eight hundred and twelve and 1,617 sheep and goats were protected with Anti-Rinderpest and Anti-Anthrax serums.

Horse Shows.—During the year under report two Horse Shows were held at Quetta and Sibi.

In the Quetta Horse Show held in September 1926, 191 animals were exhibited against 119 in the preceding year. One cup and prizes valuing Rs. 888 were awarded.

In the Sibi Horse Show held in February 1927 there were 466 exhibits against 527 in 1925-26. Two silver medals and prizes valuing Rs. 2,049 were awarded.

Cattle Shows.—Two Cattle Shows were held during the year—one at Quetta and the other at Sibi. The cattle Show

at Quetta was held in September 1926 in which 57 animals were exhibited against 15 in the preceding year and prizes valuing Rs. 135 were awarded.

The Sibi Cattle Show was held in February 1927: Eight hundred and eighty-eight cattle were exhibited against 447 in 1925-26. One medal and prizes valuing Rs. 680 were awarded.

Horse Breeding Operations.—Out of the 11 Stallions at the close of the preceding year, one being past work, was destroyed, and another was presented to a Local Sardar for the improvement of horse breeding in his area. Two thoroughbred English Stallions were purchased direct from England at the close of the year under report.

The total number of mares covered during the year was 688 against 605 in 1925-26. The decrease is due to the fact that coverings were suspended for a short time owing to the outbreak of glanders and farcy. The details of the coverings will be found in Appendix XXVIII.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 73,701 against Rs. 61,809 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the feeding charges of the 4 stallions purchased at the end of 1925-26 and the increased establishment sanctioned during the year under report.

Public Works Department.

Introductory.—All Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military Works in the Province are carried out by the Agency of the Military Engineering Services except in case of a few civil works and repairs carried out by the Political Officers in outlying parts of the province. All Irrigation works are carried out by the Agency of a special Irrigation Engineer.

Administrative Authority.—Colonel-Commandant G. H. Boileau, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., held charge of the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department, throughout the year.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total Revenue realised amounts to Rs. 94,971* and the total outlay to Rs. 12,15,377.†

Imperial Posts and Telegraphs.—The total outlay on original works carried out through the agency of the Military Engineering Services was Rs. 10,068. No repair work was carried out by the Military Engineering Services.

Forty-one—Civil Works Central. Buildings.—The outlay on original works was Rs. 2,48,161 and on repairs Rs. 2,24,905.

The principal works undertaken were :—

(*i*) *Customs*—Quarters were constructed for Frontier Custom's Officer, clerk, Border Examiner, Police Guards and Menials attached to the Bonded Ware House at Chaman during the year.

(*ii*) *Police*—The construction of Levy lines at Hindubagh and a Levy Post at Loe-Band which were in progress from 1925-26 were completed.

A Levy Post was provided at Sabura.

Communications.—The outlay on original works was Rs. 19,699 the greater part of which was spent on additions and alterations to and construction of Bridges on Pishin, Dera Ghazi Khan and Yaru Pishin Roads.

A sum of Rs. 3,43,837 was spent on the maintenance of Communications in the Province.

Miscellaneous.—The outlay on original works was Rs. 1,34,289 the whole of which was spent on Deep Well Bore, Quetta. A brief report of the work is given below :—

Deep Well boring with one of Isler & Co.'s plant was begun in the South-East of Quetta near Kasi Village in 1922. For a distance of 295 feet from the surface the strata

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	Rs.
* 41—Civil Works	59,039
Irrigation	35,932
Total	94,971
† 41—Civil Works	11,22,249
Irrigation	93,128
Total	12,15,377

consisted mainly of gravels and boulders, etc., whilst from 295 feet to 1,223 feet, various clays and silts were passed through the bottom being a stiff red clay with no sign of water under pressure hence the work was abandoned as the size of the tube was only 4 inches.

It was decided to withdraw the tubes from the Kasi bore and start a fresh bore with tubes of 26-inch diameter with a view to getting to depth of 3,000 feet with an 8-inch or 10-inch tube.

Most of the tubes were withdrawn from Kasi and work was commenced at a new site near the Jail.

New pipes have been received from the United Kingdom through the agency of the Indian Stores Department.

There was no expenditure on repairs.

Works in charge of Political Officers.—A sum of Rs. 69,109 was spent by Political Officers on works and repairs from funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Baluchistan Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 4,877 spent by them from the Public Works Department grant for works and repairs in outlying parts of the Province.

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—The length of open canals under the control of the Irrigation Department at the close of the year was 106½ miles.

Railways. The total route mileage at the close of year stood at 931·48 miles. The Zhob Valley Railway has been extended to Killa Saifulla and Section Hindubagh—Killa Saifulla opened for goods traffic from 1st March 1927.

Medical.

The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Lt.-Col. F. B. Wilson, I.M.S., in addition to his own duties as Civil Surgeon, Quetta, upto the 17th March 1926 during the absence on leave of Lt.-Col. L. J. M. Deas, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., who on return resumed charge and continued to hold it for the remainder of the year.

During the year no new Dispensary was opened. A programme for the expansion of medical and public health facilities in Baluchistan extending over a period of six

years has been submitted to the Government of India and it is expected that at least two new dispensaries will be opened during the ensuing year one at Kach and another at some place on the Harnai Sibi line.

The present number of Dispensaries has been reduced from 42 to 41 owing to the transfer of the Duzdap Civil Dispensary to the charge of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain. Classification of the Dispensaries is as follows :—

1. Government Dispensaries . . .	28
2. Private aided (Dufferin Hospitals) . .	3
3. Private non-aided	3
4. Railway	7
Total .	41

The report of the working of the medical institutions in the Province shows a substantial increase in the number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor, the increase being indoor 1,174, and outdoor 22,423, a total increase of 23,597.

The Church Mission Hospitals, one for males and one for females, continued to render excellent medical aid in Quetta Town.

The Province remained free from Plague during the year. Systematic rat destruction has been carried out in Quetta and Chaman.

In the Anti-rabic Centre at Quetta 82 cases were treated. No cases of Hydrophobia after treatment have been reported.

Surgical operations performed during the year numbered 13,022 against 11,575 in the preceding year.

The total number of adult patients treated was :—

—	Muhamedans.	Hindus.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Others.
Males	2,40,827	52,113	1,118	3,721
Females	53,613	14,297	851	2,423

Seventy-four cases of small pox were registered during the year of which 4 proved fatal. Eleven vaccinators were employed and 22,362 persons were vaccinated.

The Laboratory continued to perform good work during the year.

The X-Ray Department treated 210 cases against 200 in the preceding year.

Police.

Strength and Cost.—The strength and cost of the Police was as follows :—

District.	1925.		1926.	
	Actual strength.	Cost 1925-26.	Actual strength.	Cost 1926-27.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan) and Sibi.	1,546	*7,92,634	1,549	8,15,780
Zhob and Loralai . . .	626	3,34,194	626	3,30,161
Total .	2,172	11,26,828	2,175	11,45,941

* This figure is for official year and therefore the correct one.

The increase in cost is due to :—

(1) the grant of grain compensation allowance in consequence of the rate of wheat being unfavourable and

(2) the re-armament of a portion of the Quetta-Sibi Police.

As last year, 26 additional police were employed, the cost being recovered from the Departments concerned.

In addition, the establishment of one Head Constable and 3 Constables entertained from Provincial Revenues for the Padag Road Railway Station was continued.

Crime and Criminals.—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,569 against 4,195 during the previous year.

The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

Districts.	1926.	1925.	Class VI cases 1925.
Quetta-Pishin	2,921	3,570	2,434
Sibi	179	262	90
Loralai	273	436	253
Zhob	134	158	119
Kalat (Bolan)	13	24	...
Chagai	49	45	29
Total .	3,569	4,495	2,925

Eliminating the 2,925 cases in Class VI (petty offences of public nuisance) the number of cognizable cases under classes I—V (offences, under the I. P. C.) totalled 644 against 661 during the last year.

The subjoined table gives the result of Police working during the year under report :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin . .	2,921	2,471	85	2,872	2,530	88	45,087	21,814	48
Sibi	179	122	68	162	146	90	3,682	1,984	54
Zhob and Loralai .	407	357	88	479	434	9	5,093	1,355	44
Kalat (Bolan) . .	13	3	23	7	4	57	1,069	46	3
Chagai . . .	49	33	67	55	45	82	587	367	63
Total 1926 .	3,569	2,986	84	3,575	3,159	88	54,128	25,566	47
Total 1925 .	4,495	4,016	89	4,195	4,158	93	44,895	17,929	40

Internal Economy -Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospital in the course of the year was 1,337 against 1,293 in the previous year, a daily average of 3·66.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted during the year was 4·83 against 4·37 last year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 4 and 117 against 7 and 158 respectively in 1925. The number dismissed was 15 as compared with 26 during the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 449 were paid to 27 men of the police force.

Denominations.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the force during the year under report worked out to 20 and 80 as compared with 19 and 81 respectively in 1925.

Education.—Literacy in the force was confined to 18 per cent. of the total number of men employed—the same as last year.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Head Constables and Constables at the close of the year was 5 and 8 against 7 and 18 in the previous year respectively.

Conduct and Discipline.—General conduct and discipline was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—No difficulty was experienced in recruiting. On the other hand, candidates had to be kept on the 'waiting' list.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans employed in the Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1926-27 as compared with the preceding year was 68·1 against 65·8 in the lowest ranks; 37·7 against 36·04 in appointments of Junior Assistants including Sub-treasurers and Sub-treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per mensem; 30·4 against 29·6 in appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem; and 20·8 against 13·04 in appointments of Superintendents on pay exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem.

The outstandings at the close of 1925-26 were Rs. 31,360-5-8 which sum was reduced by Rs. 4,929-11 in consequence of cancellations under Section 27 (Rs. 3,728-13) and revisions on appeal (Rs. 1,200-14).

Income Tax—	
*Ordinary tax	31,230-10-8
Super-tax .	129-11-0
	31,360-5-8

The total assessment during the year was Rs. 1,13,949-14-10 excluding arrears of Rs. 26,430-10-8, miscellaneous receipts Rs. 4-10 and Rs. 337-3 on account of penalties imposed under Section 46 (1) on defaulters of previous years. These items raised the total demand to Rs. 1,66 722-6-6. Of this sum refunds aggregating Rs 19,969-13 were allowed leaving a net demand of Rs. 1,46,752-9-6 Rs. 22,575-5-0 of which represented super-tax. The net amount actually credited into the Treasury during the year was Rs. 1,07,799-0-10 (inclusive of Rs. 260-15-0 on account of the Punjab receipts) against Rs. 1,50,751-0-11 for the previous year. The recoverable balance on the 31st March 1927 was thus Rs 39,214-7-8.

Ordinary tax	1,16,537-6-10
Super-tax	23,112-8-0
	1,39,949-14-10

Ordinary tax .	38-276-15-8
Super-tax .	937-8-0
	39.214-7-8

The amount credited during 1925-26 included Rs. 42,704-9-0 on account of tax due from the Baluchistan Chrome Company for the year 1924-25 as well, hence apparent decrease in collections of 1926-27 against those for 1925-26.

The assessment per assessee works out to :—

	Officials exclusive of t x deducted at sou ce.	Others.
1926-27	31	3 8
1925-26	28	405

The number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income was 913 (officials 275 and others 638) against 962 for the previous year. In all 131 officials and 331 other persons were found liable to assessment.

Out of 331 private assessees 61 had to be dealt with under Section 23 (4) while penalties under Section 16 (1)

were imposed in 25 cases and certificates under Section 46 (2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 27.

At the close of the year, the assessment of 2 officials and 36 other persons remained under consideration.

T. KEYES, Lt.-Col.,
Revenue Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

Tribal affairs in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year may be described as normal, and such raids and dacoities as occurred present no features of special interest. The general behaviour of the tribes continued to be satisfactory. The following is a brief resumé of the more important incidents :—

2. On the night of 20th April a Caravan of Nasirs proceeding to Afghanistan was attacked by six men in Toba Achakzai. The Nasirs assisted by local villagers, killed two raiders but in the course of a second attack the following night they lost two men.

3. On the 25th May a party of Karim Kahol Shamsozais led by one Mir Baz visited Spina Tezha and carried off a levy footman named Turabaz together with four ponies which were grazing in the vicinity. The matter was reported to the Government of India who addressed the Afghan authorities on the subject. In the meantime however Turabaz who had been made over by the Shamsozais to the Hakim of Boldak managed to escape and arrived at Chaman on the 10th September. The ponies have not yet been returned.

4. On the 3rd June a flock of sheep and goats belonging to the Haiderzai village in the Pishin Sub-division was driven off near the Ajram hills. The shepherds and such animals as were unable to move rapidly were subsequently released while the remainder were carried off.

5. Suleman and Isa, Kakar fugitives from the district accompanied by about a dozen others raided the house of one Akhtar in Ezha Barshore on the night of the 25th June carrying off Musammat Painda and her husband Muhammad. This offence, which was the outcome of a domestic quarrel, has since been adjusted between the parties.

6. On the 3rd July property and cash to the value of Rs. 1,297 were stolen from the house of Mulla Wahid Dad of Kachh Hassanzai. Scouts and a local pursuit party went in pursuit and overtook the gang between Farkhi and Shin Wam. A fight ensued in the course of which the raiders made their escape but were obliged to relinquish all the stolen property. Owing to darkness the indentity of the offenders could not be established.

7. On the 8th July about 5 p.m. the Naib Tahsildar Gulistan and his escort were fired on between Manattu and Gulistan by a party of four men. Three of the offenders succeeded in escaping but the fourth

was arrested and proved to be a relative of Ayub the notorious outlaw. This man was subsequently tried by Jirga and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

8. On the 27th July the village of Waryarab in the Pishin Subdivision was raided and some sheep and goats carried off. The people of the village turned out and recovered their cattle but the gang escaped across the border. Among them a Sulemankhel fugitive named Kalandar was recognized.

9. The Levy post at Killa Viala was raided on the night of the 1st August, one levy being killed and two wounded. Enquiries showed that the offence was committed in revenge for the death of a Sulemankhel Kakar named Nadir who was killed by a Levy Jamadar some years ago.

10. On the 2nd September a camel belonging to one Agha Muhammad of Gulistan was stolen. The owner with one companion gave chase and overtook the thieves but was worsted in the fight which ensued and lost two rifles which were carried over the border.

11. On the 20th September, raiders attacked a party of men who were ploughing near Kurram and took away four Government rifles which had been issued on security. The men and bullocks were also carried off but the former were released on crossing the border.

12. On the night of the 2nd November a Levy Sowar absconded from Chaman taking with him a Government rifle and the Levy Jamadar's horse. The rifle and horse have since been recovered.

13. On the 9th November a family of Taraks who were on their way from Afghanistan to India were attacked by Achakzai raiders near Sarkartav. One of the Taraks was killed and the whole of their property looted. The offenders escaped before the alarm could be given.

14. On the 20th January 1927 a gang of some ten Shamsozais carried off eighty sheep and goats belonging to one Jani Usmanzai of Spina Tezha. The owner pursued the raiders and succeeded in recovering his herd.

15. On the night of 28th January two sections of the railway line were removed about 2½ miles from Chaman. Their absence was observed before the passage of the train and the missing rails, which were lying near the spot, were replaced. Enquiries showed that the mischief was committed by one Malik Qadir Adozai and other residents of Afghanistan.

16. Since the arrest of Ayub, Badinzai and his gang nothing in the nature of organised raiding has occurred on the border.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

17. (*a*) *Criminal Justice.*—The number of cases disposed of during 1926 was 755 against 1,009 in the previous year and the number of persons charged with offences was 1,131 against 1,334 in the preceding year. Of these 137 persons remained under trial at the close of the period, 780 were formally acquitted or discharged, and 214 convicted. Of the number convicted seventy-two were ordered to furnish security

for good behaviour or to keep the peace and two were turned out of the District. The reasons for the large number of persons technically acquitted or discharged is that in the majority of cases a compromise was arrived at, which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge being pronounced.

The total amount of fine (including compensation) imposed was Rs. 23,322 against Rs. 22,676 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 2,693-0 were recovered and credited to Government and Rs. 3,711-0 paid as compensation.

Of seventeen applications and appeals for revision filed during the year, three were rejected; in one the order of the lower court was confirmed; sentences were altered in four; proceedings were quashed in six and three applications remained pending at the close of the year.

(*b*) *Civil Justice.*—The total number of cases referred to the Council of Elders was 499 as compared with 812 in 1926. Of these 448 were disposed of and fifty-one remained pending at the close of the year. Of the number disposed of fifty-five were connected with land and water, forty-four were women cases, 280 were suits for money or other moveable property and sixty-nine were miscellaneous cases. The reason for decrease in the total number of cases instituted during the current year is due to the fact that many petty and simple cases which were formerly tried by Jirga are now, in order to avoid delay, tried judicially.

Of eleven applications for revision, ten were disposed of and one remained pending at the close of the year. Of the ten applications disposed of, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in eight, reversed in one instance, while one case was remanded to the lower court for further enquiry.

Jirga.

18. The decision of the Jirgahs have on the whole been satisfactory.

Levies.

19. The total number of Levies at the close of the year was 438 and expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,91,826. The Shorarud Levies were transferred to the Chagai District during the year.

The working of the Levies has on the whole been satisfactory.

Miscellaneous.

20. The anti-rat campaign was continued at Chaman during the year and resulted in the destruction of 4,704 rats. No case of plague occurred.

Except for outbreaks of small-pox, influenza and chicken-pox in a mild form, which caused thirty-two deaths in the whole district, the health of the people was generally good. Foot and mouth disease appeared among the animals of Pishin Tahsil and was responsible for a large number.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of Tribes.

Marris and Bugtis.—The conduct of both the tribes with regard to Government has been satisfactory. In accordance with the agreement arrived at last year an inter-tribal Jirga was held at Kalra on the Marri Bugti border, in July, where about 400 cases were settled. The tribesmen welcomed this innovation which saved them the expense of going to Sibi or Fort Munro. The two Sardars have, however, not taken kindly to the scheme.

2. *Marris.*—Khan Bahadur Sardar Mehrullah Khan continued to take great interest in tribal affairs and the welfare of his tribe. An agreement was drawn up at Sibi between the Sardar and his *Muqaddams* (headmen) by which the powers and privileges of both parties were defined, since when their relations have been more cordial and both parties have so far abided by the agreement. The Sardar's relations with his brother Mir Doda Khan have been satisfactory and the latter has been rendering much assistance to the Sardar in tribal affairs. The Sardar married a daughter of Nawab Bahadur Mir Azam Jan and his tribe presented him with Rs. 21,000 as a marriage present. He sat as president during the last Fort Munro Jirgas when a large number of joint cases of Loralai, Sibi and Dera Ghazi Khan were settled. Mir Zehan Khan, the headman of the Bijranis died at Sibi in February. He was at the bottom of all the Bijrani intrigues of the past thirty years and since his death the tribe has been much quicter. Sharbat Khan, Bijrani Marri, and his party were pardoned by their Sardar and returned from Kandahar. A quarrel between the Khalwanis and Thingwanis was the only serious tribal dispute that occurred during the year. No bloodshed ensued and the *Tumandar* succeeded in bringing about a settlement. Two Marri *Waderas* were killed in connection with a *Siahkari* (adultry) case. *Wadera* Raman Khan, Sherani, killed *Wadera* Khalri, Sherani, stating that the latter had committed *Siahkari* with his daughter-in-law and in revenge for this murder *Wadera* Khalri's brother killed *Wadera* Raman Khan.

3. During recent years the Marris have generally been the culprits and Loralai people the victims in theft cases but the report of the last Gumbaz Jirga shows that the amount decreed against Marris was about the same as that against the Loralai people.

4. Petty quarrels occurred between certain Loharani Marris and Phedal Mats and Allianis of Barkhan but without any serious result. A fight took place in February 1927 between Marris and Khetrans in which five men were killed. The matter was amicably settled through the intervention of the Marri and Khetran *Tumandars*.

5. Two Loharani Marris were shot dead by the Military Border Police of the Dera Ghazi Khan District while driving away some Mazaris' cattle. The case caused considerable excitement among the Marris as they believed that the shooting of these men, who were

unarmed, was not justified. The Fort Munro Jirga, before whom the case was placed gave as their opinion that as the two Loharani Marris were killed when resisting arrest, no blood money could be awarded in favour of the Marris.

6. From an economic point of view the year has been a prosperous one for the Marri tribe, as the whole country enjoyed good rains and grazing was plentiful. Towards the end of the year, however, rain was badly needed.

7. Negotiations between the Burma Oil Company and the Marri Tumandar fell through.

8. *Bugtis.*—The Bugti Nawab has been given a considerable amount of trouble by the Saidanis and Khiazai Sub-Sections. His only son Mir Abdur Rahman Khan has also quarrelled with him and the question of the succession to the Tumandarship had to be placed before a Bugti Tribal Jirga. This Jirga nominated Sardar Bahadur Sohrab Khan as the successor to the present Nawab. At the instance of the Bugti Nawab, Mir Abdur Rahman Khan was sent to Hindubagh but has since been transferred to Nushki. A Saidani named Nabi Bakhsh was forcibly released from the Nawab's Jail by some fifty armed Saidanis in May. No opposition was offered by the Nawab. Subsequently a party of sixteen Khiazais and Saidanis, headed by their *Wadera* went to the Political Agent at Sibi with a petition against the Bugti Nawab. Later on, another party arrived in Ziarat with a similar petition. These men were arrested. A third party of Shambanis and Khiazais appeared at Fort Munro to make some complaints to the Governor of the Punjab and they were also arrested. Of this latter party, twenty-three asked the Nawab for pardon which was granted. The remaining ten men were sent to the Sibi Jail. Many Shambanis have left their country and have gone to the Dera Ghazi Khan tribal areas of the Mazaris, Gurchanis and Darishak tribes. In August, a fully representative Bugti Tribal Jirga assembled at Quetta to give their opinion as to the best way in which these sub-sections should be dealt with and submitted an award under which twenty-seven men were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50,000 to the Bugti Nawab. The sentences were confirmed. In November Syed Khair Shah of Lehri went to Dera Bugti to intercede on behalf of Mir Abdur Rahman and the Shambanis Saidanis but the Nawab declined to show any clemency.

9. The general conduct of the Bugti tribe has remained good but their relations with their Sind neighbours are strained. There have been several fights between the Bugtis and Jakhranis, in which men were killed and wounded. During July, a joint Jirga assembled at Jacobabad which filed its award and orders were issued accordingly. The Bugti tribe have not yet paid the compensation awarded against them. The whole case was about to be settled when the Nawab was taken ill at Dera Bugti with pneumonia. He has now recovered and the case will be finally disposed of in June next.

10. The Burma Oil Company prospecting parties left with the Nawab for Dera Bugti in October. The prospecting parties finally withdrew from the Bugti territory in March 1927 and are hopeful that they have found an oil bearing locality.

The administered area.

11. A quarrel between Sardar Taj Muhammad Khan and Mir Mehrab Khan, Barozais of Sangan was settled by a compromise. The Zamindars and Barozais are continually quarrelling over the collection of revenue, etc. The trouble has been going on for some twenty years and endeavours are being made to have the cause of these quarrels removed.

12. The behaviour of the tribes in the Shahrig Sub-division especially that of the Sarangzais and Panezais has been excellent.

13. *Siahkari.* (Adultery) cases are still on the increase in the Nasirabad Sub-division and the punishments allowed by tribal *riwaj* (custom) do not seem to act as a deterrent in any way.

14. The Begari and desert canals received no water in July and in consequence there was no Kharif cultivation. Rice cultivation also suffered on this account and Jowari was sown in place of rice in the Eastern section of the Sub-division. This crop suffered greatly from the ravages of locusts.

15. An old quarrel between the late Sardar Yar Muhammed Khan and Khan Muhammad has been settled by the new Sardar.

16. Sardar Yar Muhammed Khan, Jamali of the Nasirabad Tahsil died on the 2nd August 1926 and his son Sadar Rustam Khan has been recognized Sardar of the tribe.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

17. The following table compares the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, during the year 1926 with that of 1925 :—

	1925.	1926.
Civil	1,147	899
Criminal	1,324	1,162
Revenue	99	118
Total .	2,570	2,179

In all, 216 persons were punished for criminal offences as against 275 in the previous year, while the number of persons called on to furnish security was 437 as against 161. The value of fines inflicted was Rs. 1,11,392, as against Rs. 30,253 in the previous year. The realizations amounted to Rs. 21,914, of which Rs. 15,542 were paid to parties as compensation and Rs. 6,372 credited into the Government treasury.

Levies.

18. The number of Levies employed at the close of the year in the Sibi District was 705. The expenditure on levies for the year was Rs. 2,94,267 (including subsidy of Rs. 5,381 paid for the conveyance of the Mail on the Kachh-Ziarat Road) as against Rs. 2,83,396 in the previous year. The increase is due to the fact that the Marri Service was increased by Rs. 990 *p.m.* with effect from August 1926. The conduct of the Levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

Administrative Area Changes.

19. The control of the Railway line running through Kachhi was transferred during the year to the charge of the Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

There has been peace throughout the district generally and the conduct of the tribes with few exceptions has been very good.

2. There was no raid from across the border, and the internal peace was only disturbed by a raid on the Gumbaz Post Office in June, and some shots fired at a motor lorry travelling by night on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road near Zarra in July. In neither case was there any loss of life, and in the latter case no loss of property. The culprits in both affairs were arrested and punished.

In the first raid the perpetrators were Ghorezai Kakars from Upper Zhob, harboured and abetted by followers of Sardar Bahadur Nawab Khan, Luni.

Soon after the incident Sardar Nawab Khan was brought back from Quetta by his son-in-law Sardar Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Khan, Jogezai, and was interviewed by the Political Agent. He asked for pardon which was granted, but no real change was apparent in his attitude during the rest of the year. With this solitary exception all headmen in the District have worked well and loyally.

The attack on the motor lorry was the outcome of private feuds between Hamzazai and Maryamkhel Kakars of the Bori Tahsil and the motive appears to have been a desire to involve the opposite party in a serious offence. The crime was committed in the limits of the Salarzai Hamzazais.

3. Two serious disputes leading to bloodshed occurred between local tribesmen and nomads from across the border. The first was between an encampment of Kharots and certain Lunis in the neighbourhood of the residence of Sardar Bahadur Nawab Khan, Luni. The trouble apparently arose over grazing limits as was also the case in the other fracas between Hamzazais of Bori and Daulatzais (a branch of the Sulemankhels). Large numbers of Afghan nomads belonging to various sections visit the District during the winter every year and are, on the whole, very well behaved. The difficulties were believed to be partly due to more stringent supervision of the reserved forest areas which had thrown the nomads back on tribal grazing areas and thus led to friction with the tribes concerned. The case between the Daulatzais and Hamzazais was amicably settled, while in that between the Kharots and Lunis the arbitrator could not give an award before the nomads returned to Afghanistan for the summer, as the feeling between the parties ran high.

4. A serious fracas occurred in May between Ghilzais resident in Loralai under Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman Khan and Utmankhels of Bori under their leading headmen Malik Zarif Khan. The trouble started over some trivial affairs connected with a horse straying into the

Utmankhels cultivated area, but feeling became inflamed and resulted in a free fight. About a dozen men were injured including Khan Sahib Abdur Rahman Khan and Malik Zarif Khan. The dispute was eventually compromised and serious trouble averted.

5. The conduct of the Utmankhel tribe was marred by the fact that the murder of three Hindus on the Loralai-Duki route in March 1926, was brought home to levies posted for the protection of the road. The culprits were sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment each.

6. In January 1927 a quarrel arose between Mahmudani Marris and Jogiani Khetrans over grazing in the vicinity of the Leghari Barkhan lands in which a Jogiani Khetran was roughly handled. The reprisals which followed, in spite of the tribal securities taken for keeping the peace, involved some fifteen sections of Marris and nine of Khetrans. One man was killed on each side and many injured. The case was finally settled by compromise between the two tribes.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

7. The number of Jirgah cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

——	1925.	1926.
Criminal	798	907
Civil	1,732	1,597
Total .	2,530	2,504

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 73,044 in political cases as against Rs. 51,413 in the previous year. Realisations, including arrears, aggregated Rs. 29,009 as against Rs. 30,450 in the previous year.

Of the amount recovered Rs. 28,828 were paid as compensation and the balance credited to Government.

8. The Sardars and Headmen in general co-operated heartily and the Jirgahs worked extremely well and cases were properly and satisfactorily settled. In this connection Sardar Bahadur Syed Mehr Shah, Kharsin, M.B.E., continued to render valuable assistance.

General Remarks.

9. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General paid a visit to Loralai in April.

District Levies.

10. The total number of permanent Levies at the close of the year was 395. Expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,82,986 to which the Postal Department contributed Rs. 21,486.

The work and conduct of the Levies were generally satisfactory.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of Tribes.

The peace of the district continued undisturbed. The attitude of the tribes was satisfactory and the desire to settle down and engage in peaceful avocations was apparent everywhere. Some deserters and others who moved across the border some years ago returned to their homes and tried to become useful members of the community. The district was exceptionally free from raids except for an occasional lifting of a few cattle and flocks. This state of affairs was mainly due to the vigilance of the scouts and levies and especially of the Zhob Levy Corps posts at Loeband and Ashewat (the latter during summer only). A small fracas between Afghan Khasedars stationed at Shadikhak and some Jalalzai graziers on the border was the only event of any importance. The Khasedars crossed the border, molested men and carrried away some property. The Sulemankhels who owe large sums to Zhob people for losses caused during the disturbance of 1919, etc., gave Zhob a wide berth as usual and did not touch any of the easily accessible localities in this district on their winter migration to, and return from, the North-West Frontier Province. Fairly good harvests during the year and the construction of the Hindubagh-Killa Saifullah Railway line tended to a great extent to establish peace and stability in the country. A successful tour by the Political Agent to Khorasan, including Kamardin Karez, taken up after many years, was a valuable factor in reviving confidence.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

2. The statistics for the year under report show a considerable decrease in litigation of the Civil and Revenue figures as compared with the previous year. Punishment was awarded to ninty-three persons against eighty-four in 1925, while 186 persons were called upon to furnish security. Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 14,390 against Rs. 18,346 in the previous year, of which all but a sum of Rs. 1,186 was paid to the aggrieved parties as compensation. Fines recovered totalise Rs. 22,459 of which a sum of Rs. 868 was for fines imposed in 1926.

	1925.	1926.
Criminal	460	451
Civil	578	458
Revenue	248	148
Total	1,286	1,057

3. The annual joint Jirga between the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Zhob and Loralai was held at Manikhawa in July and an appreciable number of cases (including twenty-nine from Zhob) were disposed of. An old case of a raid by Mahsuds in Zhob was also decided at a Tank Jirga by the Political Agent, South Waziristan.

Zhob Levy Corps.

4. During the year the Corps was upto strength and a good stamp of recruit enlisted. An additional Company of 149 men was sanctioned with effect from the 1st March 1927 and the enlistment of the recruits was in progress when the year closed.

The following posts were held by the Zhob Levy Corps during the year :—

Lower Zhob.

Mir Ali Khel	62 rifles.
Moghalkot	68 „
Ahmadi Dirga	42 „

Upper Zhob.

Gwal Haiderzai	47 rifles.
Killa Saifullah	53 „
Hindubagh	66 „
Murgha Fakirzai	48 „
Loeband	51 „
Sharan Jogezai	40 „
Ashewat, Shinghar	Summer only.

The high standard of musketry was maintained.

The discipline of the Corps was very good and there was no serious crime.

The health of the Corps was good on the whole. Malaria and frontier sores were prevalent in the summer and autumn. There were a number of cases of pneumonia at Head Quarters of which several proved fatal.

Posts and Telegraphs.

5. A Branch Post Office opened at Kan Mehtarzai Railway Station on the Hindubagh-Khanai Section Circle had to be closed during the year under report as the office was not self-supporting.

The Post Office at Moghalkot had also to be closed as there was practically no postal or telegraph work there.

General Remarks.

6. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General accompanied by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, visited Fort Sandeman in April 1926 later travelling to Kila Saifullah by the Zhob Valley route.

7. The Revenue Commissioner visited Fort Sandeman in May.

8. Sir Aurel Stein of the Archæological Department of the Government of India arrived at Gulkachh in January 1927. He was received by a party of the Zhob Levy Corps and escorted to Fort Sandeman where he remained until the 22nd February, when he left for Loralai. During his stay in the station the excavation of an ancient mound known as "Paryan Ghundi" was carried out. Many finds of pottery, store implements, etc., of archæological interest were picked up. There were also found remains of buildings which gave indication of the life led by the people who occupied them.

9. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, again paid a visit to Fort Sandeman in March 1927.

10. With a view to provide supporting links for the Zhob Levy Corps Posts at Sharan Jogezai and Murgha Fakirzai two scout posts were established in May at Tubli and Sari.

11. The Zhob Levy Corps continued to escort the monthly Punjab Convoys without any incident.

12. The construction of the Hindubagh-Killa Saifullah section of the Hindubagh-Fort Sandeman Railway was commenced on the 16th August and completed in February 1927. It was opened for goods traffic on the 1st March 1927.

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APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

District Levies.

1. The number and distribution of levies employed at the close of the year was the same as last year namely :—

Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	108
Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	15
	123

The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 50,904 compared with Rs. 50,712 last year. They performed their duties satisfactorily.

Attitude of the Tribes.

2. The attitude of the tribes continued to be good and calls for no remarks.

Civil and Criminal Justice (Jirgas).

3. Thirty Criminal and twenty-four Civil Cases were decided through the Agency of Jirga during the year. The subjoined table compares the past two years' figures :—

	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Criminal.				
1925	13	23	22	14
1926	14	35	30	19
Civil.				
1925	4	26	28	2
1926	2	25	24	3

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APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of Tribes.

1. The three tribes of the Nushki Tahsil—the Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals continue to be on unfriendly terms. Their attitude towards Government, however, has been satisfactory.

2. The Sinjerani Sardar exercises a good influence over his tribe and their attitude and conduct towards Government have always been good. There were no successful raids from across the border during the year under report.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

3. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 132 (Civil fifty-four, Revenue twenty-six and Criminal fifty-two) against eighty-nine for the year 1925.

4. The total amount of fines inflicted during 1926 was Rs. 8,110 of which Rs. 3,970 were recovered during the year as under :—

	Rs.
For the year 1925	100
For the year 1926	3,870
	3,970

Of the amount realised Rs. 3,370 were paid to the parties concerned as compensation and Rs. 600 credited to Government.

Other persons on whom fines were imposed but failed to pay are undergoing imprisonment in lieu.

5. In almost all cases the findings arrived at by Jirga were accepted.

Levies.

6. The Agency is divided into areas of responsibility in the hands of the Sardars, backed so far as the Sarhad Border and the Railway line from Dalbandin to the Persian Border are concerned, by the Chagai Levy Corps, and by regular troops at Dalbandin, Ahmedwal and Nushki. The complete absence of successful raids shows that the Sardars have carried out their responsibilities satisfactorily. During the year under report Shorarud and its Levies were transferred from the Quetta-Pishin Agency to this District.

Chagai Levy Corps.

7. The men of the Chagai Levy Corps were regularly trained on the same lines as the Mekran Levy Corps as well as firing the same musketry course. They show great keenness in their work and their discipline and health during the year have been good. On two occasions men of the Chagai Levy Corps intercepted Afghan gun runners who attempted to cut through British territory on their way from Persia to Afghanistan.

General Remarks.

8. In the Summer of 1926 the Persians withdrew their regular troops from the Khwash-Duzdap-Mirjawa section, leaving British subjects in Duzdap and along the railway between Duzdap and Mirjawa unprotected. Dost Muhammad Khan of Bampur threatened to take Khwash and it was therefore considered advisable to have a small concentration of troops at Dalbandin and aeroplanes at Nok Kundi. The whole affair only lasted five weeks, at the end of which the Persian troops reoccupied their posts. Dost Muhammad withdrew his men to Bampur, and everything passed off without incident.

9. Trains continue to run twice a week from Ahmadwal to Duzdap and *vice versâ* and there has been no change in the rates of railway fare and freight.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

General and Political.

The health of His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G. C. I. E., Wali of Kalat has not improved and his eyes continue to give him considerable trouble.

2. Mir Sherdil Khan the third son of His Highness the Khan, and Bibi Shakar Bibi, his favourite daughter died at Kalat in April and July respectively.

3. The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan (the Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston) paid a visit to Mastung in June.

4. In September, the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel E. H. S. James, C. I E., C. B. E., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, paid a visit to Mastung and inspected the State stud.

5. In November 1926, His Highness the Khan issued a decree by which "Slavery" was entirely abolished in the Kalat State and these orders were given wide publicity throughout the State.

As a result of this important step, which meant the abolition of an atrocious custom, His Highness the Khan received messages of congratulations from the Secretary of State and the Government of India, who also conveyed their appreciation of the services rendered in this connection by the Wazir-i-Azam, of the Kalat State, Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, K. C. I. E., I. S. O.

In connection with the abolition of slavery, in December the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, left Quetta for a tour in Mekran *viâ* Mastung and Kalat by motor. After visiting Panjgur and Turbat he sailed from Pasni for Karachi whence he returned to Quetta.

6. The State enjoyed a year of peace. As the entry of outsiders into the State without previous permission is prohibited, the subjects of the States were safeguarded from the influence of outside agitation.

Administration of Land and Water.

7. The total land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 7,79,962 against Rs. 8,38,755 last year, *i.e.*, a decrease of Rs. 58,793. This decrease is due to the insufficient flood water in Kachhi causing a decrease in the cultivated area and a crop return below the normal.

Legislation and Protection.

8. 1,323 Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam during the year; and the Niabat Courts, both in Kalat proper and Mekran, disposed of 1,372 cases of all sorts. Most of the cases were decided by *Jirga, Shariat*, arbitration or by compromise.

The total number of prisoners sentenced, as well as under trial, confined in the Jail at Mastung and in the various Niabat lock-ups in Kalat and Mekran were 77 and 180 respectively.

Military Forces.

9. The State irregular troops consisted of 242 men against 247 last year.

The strength of the State Levy Force at the close of the year was 610. A portion of the Force is armed with M. H. Rifles and M. L. E. Carbines.

Weather and Crops.

10. The cultivation during the year was an average one. Prices continue to rule high. The export of all grains outside the State was controlled.

Irrigation.

11. The Lehri Khanwah Scheme was continued and cost the State Rs. 7,811. In addition a considerable amount of work was done by the zamindars themselves.

Trade.

12. Imports and exports between Karachi and Pasni (the principale port of Mekran) amounted to Rs. 3,26,650 and Rs. 3,55,650 respectively against Rs. 3,04,607 and Rs. 3,41,147 last year, and imports from and exports to Persia *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 11,130 and Rs. 84,000 as compared with Rs. 3,302 and Rs. 52,449 respectively in 1925-26.

The income from customs duty amounted to Rs. 75,005 against Rs. 56,560 last year.

Communications.

13. During the year a motor road was constructed from Khozdar to Lak Tripori *viâ* Saruna. Beyond Lak Tripori to Karachi there already exists a road through the Levy Tracts. In other words a fair weather road is now in use from Quetta to Karachi *viâ* Saruna and Levy Tracts.

The roads already existing in Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi and Mekran were kept in repair, and short additional lengths of road constructed.

Revenue and Finance.

14. The income of the State during the year from all sources, including subsidies and quit rents, amounted to Rs. 18,49,333 and the total expenditure to Rs. 13,81,814 against Rs. 16,48,650 and Rs. 12,51,659, respectively for the preceding year, which means a net saving of Rs. 4,67,519 after defraying all expenditure. This income and the saving are due to closer supervision and control.

The finances of Mekran are in a better condition. There was a saving of Rs. 75,791 after defraying the expenditure of Rs. 1,11,062 from the income of Rs. 1,86,853 for the year. In the year preceding 1922, when the internal administration of Mekran was handed over to the Wazir-i-Azam, there was an excess of expenditure of Rs. 67,994 over and above the income.

The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 23,11,029 at the close of the year, against Rs. 18,43,511 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,67,518. This latter figure includes a sum of Rs. 1,57,620 received as discount on investments made and taken into account under income by book transaction.

Hospitals.

15. The State maintains the following six hospitals :—

1. Mastung in Sarawan.
2. Khozdar in Jhalawan.
3. Bhag in Kachhi.
4. Gandawa in Kachhi.
5. Lehri in Kachhi.
6. Turbat in Mekran.

During the year, 97,775 patients were treated.

In addition there are hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur and Mand maintained by Government, and a hospital at Mastung Road maintained by the Church Missionary Society which is transferred to Dhadar during the winter months. In this missionary hospital 8,467 patients were treated during the year.

The general health of the people was good and there were no epidemics.

Education.

16. There are the following boys' schools in the State :—

1. Mastung Middle School in Sarawan.
2. Kalat Primary School in Sarawan.
3. Pringabad Primary School in Sarawan.
4. Khozdar Primary School in Jhalawan.
5. Dhadar Primary School in Kachhi.

6. Bhag Primary School in Kachhi.
7. Gandawa Primary School in Kachhi.
8. Lehri Primary School in Kachhi.
9. Turbat Primary School in Mekran.
10. Panjgur Primary School in Mekran.
11. Pasni Primary School in Mekran.

The total number of students on the rolls was 519.

State Stud.

17. There was no epidemic disease among the stud animals during the year and their general condition was good.

Some of the stud horses competed in the Quetta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Ambala, Lahore and Lucknow races, and won stakes amounting to Rs. 12,389 and eight silver cups.

Seven horses of the stud were exhibited this year in the Imperial Delhi Horse Show held in 1927. One of them, Poli, won the first prize of a silver cup together with the "Radhamohan" Challenge cup in class 22 c.b. Ponies. Two other mares won several prizes in other classes in this show.

Besides the above, the horses of the stud took part in the Military and Civil Horse Shows held at Quetta and Sibi and were awarded prizes aggregating Rs. 831 in cash, six silver cups, one silver medal and some Sanads.

Close attention is being paid towards increasing and improving the animals of the English c.b., Arab c.b. and local Baluchi breeds in the stud.

Mekran Levy Corps.

18. The only incident that calls for remarks was a quarrel among the men of the Bangulzai Platoon in April. Those concerned were suitably punished and since the return of their Sardar (who was on leave at the time) there has been no further trouble and the spirit of the Platoon is now good.

The class composition of the Mekran Levy Corps remained unaltered.

Strength.

The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps at the close of the year was 10 Indian Officers and 425 other ranks.

Detachments.

At the close of the year the detachments of the Mekran Levy Corps were located at the following places :—

Panjgur. (Head-Quarters)
Girawag.
Giar

Sar Parom.
Turbat.
Mand.
Suntsar.
Sohatagan.

Upkeep.

The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,281.

Health.

There was no epidemic during the year.

Two men died in Panjgur hospital of Chronic Malaria.

Transport.

There was no difficulty in obtaining camels when required.

General.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General accompanied by the Political Agent, Kalat and the Wazir-i-Azam Kalat State, visited Mekran in December and presented *Khillats* to some of the members of the Corps for good services.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

Sarawan.

1. There have been no serious raids from across the border during the year.

(1) On the 18th May some transborder raiders carried off three camels and two donkeys belonging to the Shahwanis, Langav and Muhammadshahis from Bidrang in the Mangochar *illaqa*. A party of levies and local men gave pursuit, but could not get into contact until across the border when the raiders took up a defensive position and offered resistance. After an exchange of shots the gang escaped with the raided animals. A later report said that the raided animals were recovered by Saleh Muhammad, nephew of Samand Khan, Barech of Sarlath, but they were again forcibly taken from him by Mansur, a Barech notable of Shorawak.

(2) On the 13th June four camels were lifted from the Kanak village. A pursuit party succeeded in bringing back two camels but the raiders escaped with the other two across the border.

(3) On the 9th July ten men from across the Shorawak border under the leadership of one Gamshad, waylaid two Lehris and two Samalaries at Surband in the Kirdagap *illaqa*. The raiders bound and kept them till nightfall when they were released. The gang crossed the border with two camels loaded with wheat, one country gun, Rs. 142 in cash and some other property. On receipt of the news the Rissaldar Kirdagap with twelve sowars went in pursuit but without success.

(4) On the 18th July, two camels belonging to certain Muhammadshahis were carried away from Dolai in the Mastung *illaqa*. A party tracked the raiders to the frontier.

(5) On the 3rd September six unknown persons raided four camels between Kaneti and Mangochar and took them over the border. The pursuit party sent after them returned unsuccessful, as the report had been received too late.

(6) On the 16th September a camel sowar who was bringing the dâk from Quetta was attacked by nine armed raiders at mile sixteen on the Quetta side of the Lak Pass. The raiders carried away the dâk and a camel to a gorge in the Chahiltan hills, leaving the sowar with hands and feet bound.

(7) Early in October four camels were raided from Kanak Shori in the Mastung *illaqa* (territory). A pursuit party of Raisanis and State levies failed to catch up to the raiders, but learning that the camels had been lifted by Mir Hazar Sasoli persuaded the Sasolis to return the animals.

(8) On the 12th October the household property of one Nawab Sarpara with two camels and two horses was looted from Sarband in the Kirdagap territory by Gamshad and Mansur, two notorious raiders of Shorawak. Though a pursuit party got into touch and exchanged shots with the raiders the latter succeeded in crossing the frontier, with their booty.

(9) Three donkeys belonging to the Satakzais were stolen from the Bolan Pass in October. Satakzai trackers followed their tracks to Shorawak and brought the animals back.

(10) On the 5th November a party of Sasolis from Shorawak looted six camels belonging to Kurds, Satakzais and Lehris in close proximity to Spezand. The Satakzai Sardar who was at Zarkhu started on their track and caught up the raiders on the frontier some seventy miles away and exchanged shots with them. Three camels with some loot were retrieved.

Kachhi.

2. A robbery was committed on the 22nd April on the Bellpat-Bhag road by a gang headed by Muhammad Saleh, Jatoi, a notorious bad character. Special patrols scoured the country and the Rind Sardar was directed to make every effort to effect his arrest. One of the Sardar's spies, Yakub Khan, Jatoi, sent out by him in June to locate Muhammad Saleh and party, was caught and killed by them, and his head was found hanging from a tree outside the Sardar's levy post at Sanni. Eventually Muhammad Saleh and his party were surrounded in a house north of Bhag but he managed to escape. As there was fear of the gang extending their operations beyond Rind tribal limits some sixty special levies were sent to Sanni to deal with the situation. On receiving information that they were trying to arrange for an asylum in the Sarlath hills a search was made in Quetta District and two members of the gang were arrested at Samungli and Sariab. Several other Jatois who were concerned with Muhammad Saleh's escape were also arrested.

Meanwhile a report was received in September that Muhammad Saleh with twenty others had looted village Gogra in Nari. His activities, however, soon came to an end as he was killed under mysterious circumstances in the Upper Sind Frontier in the beginning of the month of February 1927.

Jhalawan.

3. Zahri Affairs. The Zarakzai Sardar's property was found by the official appointed to look after his affairs last year to be in a very bad state and his position very weak; he had not a single friend on whom

he could rely. In May 1926, the Political Agent accompanied by the Wazir-i-Azam and four Sarawan Sardars visited Zahri. Enquiries were made in several important cases in which the intrigues of the Musiani Sardar and the weakness and inconsistency of the Zarakzai had hopelessly confused the issues. The latter entirely on his own initiative acknowledged that his conduct in the past had been very unsatisfactory, expressed his repentance and swore to give no cause for complaint in the future. In July, however, the unquenchable enmity between the Zarakzais and the Musianis broke out afresh. A confused *melee* took place in which contingents from four different places joined in as news of the affair spread. There is no doubt that the Musiani received grave provocation from the Zarakzai Sardar. Both the Zarakzai and the Musiani Sardars had to be directed to remain in Mastung for some time. A Government Official was directed to continue to manage Sardar Rasul Bakhsh's affairs and Rissaldar Nawab Khan the brother of the Musiani that of the latter.

Mir Nauroz Khan, Zarakzai, son of Sardar Pasand Khan and elder half brother of the present Sardar who was undergoing fiftyfour years' imprisonment (forty-seven of which was conditional) escaped from the Sukkur jail on the night of the 10th April 1926. He met the Naib Tahsildar on special duty in the Mulla, was found to be in a very bad way, and offered to submit to any orders provided he was not sent back to jail. He behaved reasonably and was permitted to go to Gajan.

In 1921 Ali Dost Sannari went across the border after committing several murders and looting to the extent of Rs. 35,000. The Zarakzai Sardar induced him to return upon giving an undertaking that he would pay all fines and compensations on Ali Dost's behalf. The solution was accepted at the time, but the Sardar found himself to be unable to meet the demand or to induce his tribesmen to assist. A satisfactory distribution of the fines and compensations was made by which the Zahri tribe undertook to contribute from the proceeds of the tribal '*inam*' in Kachhi.

Very disquieting rumours having been received about the internal condition of the Mengals owing to two cases of murder towards the settlement of which the Sardar had made no effort and which naturally had disturbed the tribe, the Sardar, who had been at Bela for about seven months, was ordered to remain at Wadh and to make serious efforts to settle the two murder cases.

There was the usual crop of complaints from his tribesmen against excessive extortion of revenue by Sardar Sultan Muhammad Haruni. It is hoped to evolve a scheme by which revenue will be collected without this continual friction.

Lasbela and Levies Tract.

4. The rapprochement between the Jam and the Mengal Sardar resulted in the Jam Sahib's betrothal to the elder sister of the Sardar. This girl is the grand-daughter of Jam Ali Khan who was the present Jam's grand-father. In return the Mengal Sardar was betrothed to the Jam's sister.

A reference was made in last year's report to the old dispute dating from 1905 between the Jamots of Lasbela and the Mirhaji Mengals of Jhalawan for the grazing valley of Kaurach. The Jam Sahib and the Mengal Sardar held long discussions. The local parties pressed for an early settlement but apparently neither side would make an advance. The parties eventually chose the Jam Sahib and the Mengal Sardar as their respective Munsiffs with the Political Agent as Sarpanch (President). The question was engaging attention at the close of the year.

The notorious outlaw Miran Jamali, a discharged sowar of the Levy Tracts, who was responsible for many dacoities in Sind was sentenced to twentysix years' rigorous imprisonment on the finding of a Sind Jirga.

The conduct of the tribes of the Levy Tracts was satisfactory. The demand of labour from them for making the new motor road to Karachi brought home to them their responsibilities for harbouring Miran. There were no unsettled cases in their area during the year.

Kharan.

5. The Indo-European Telegraph Line between Panjgur and the Chagai border was cut twice during the year by gangs acting under the orders of Nausherwan brother of Mir Dost Muhammad, the Governor of Bampur.

The Kharan Sardar is making greater efforts to protect the line.

Makran.

6. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bai Khan rendered valuable assistance in the administration of Kej, and has also satisfactorily maintained the 100 tribal Levies.

He received the title of Sardar Bahadur in June.

A very important case arising out of the death of Mir Sarfaraz Khan who received ¼th of the "*Gitchkigari*" (revenue share belonging to Gitchkis) was decided at Sibi during the course of the year. Sardar Bahadur Bai Khan claimed, as head of the Gitchkis, that all shares of the "*Gitchkigari*" (revenue share belonging to Gitchkis) of deceased shareholders should fall to the Sardar. The other party headed by Sardar Bahadur Mehrab Khan claimed that such shares should be subdivided among the deceased co-sharers' heirs. The case was to be placed before a Jirga, but both sides requested the Political Agent not to do so and to settle it himself. The Political Agent with the concurrence of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and His Highness the Khan of Kalat decided that the "*Gitchkigari*" (revenue share belonging to Gitchkis) should, as heretofore be collected by the State, and credited to the Sardar after deducting allowances for the dependants of Mir Sarfaraz Khan.

Makran Transborder.

7. Mir Qadir Bakhsh, Nausherwani of Kuhak came to Panjgur in April to see the Assistant Political Agent in Makran. He pleaded for pardon for his misdeeds of 1913 which led to the prohibition of his

collecting "*Dahyak*" (one tenth of revenue) and "*Sung*" (Octroi; in Gar and the confiscation of his "*Miras*" (ancestral) property in Panjgur. He promised to act loyally in future and requested that his property be restored. His "*Miras*" has been restored to him.

On the 25th May transborder raiders lifted nine camels from near Naukar in the Panjgur *illaqa*. Makran Levy Corps parties from Grawag and Gar went in pursuit but returned unsuccessful, as the raiders had crossed the border.

A Wazarat Munshi named Razai, stationed at Kuhuk in Dasht was murdered on the night of the 1st July by some of his relations who had a long standing feud against his family.

On the 1st September two men Baluchan and Rahim Bakhsh, Baluchis of Ruhtak about twenty miles from Gar, were fired upon by two men from across the border, reported to be the son and nephew of Ramzan Siahani who was killed by the Makran Levy Corps in the Parom raid of 1925. Baluchan was killed and Rahim Bakhsh wounded. A party was at once sent in pursuit, but failed to intercept the murderers whose tracks were followed to the border.

General.

8. The outstanding feature of the administration of the State during the year was the abolition of slavery. The Political Agent visited the Khan of Kalat in November and His Highness issued a decree abolishing slavery throughout his State. The custom existed in Kalat from ancient times and was followed with varying harshness in certain parts of the State. The decree was, with few exceptions, loyally received and acted on by the Sardars.

The actual manumission of slaves was initiated in Makran by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and was still being carried on at the end of the year with less than the anticipated social disturbance.

The only active opposition was afforded by a handful of Rinds of Mand, but instructions were issued to the Assistant Political Agent, Makran to use the Makran Levy Corps if necessary to prevent the Rinds from exporting slaves across the border.

Several cases of callous treatment of slaves especially of the sale of girls came to light, and it transpired that the treatment of the families of Ghulams was much worse than had been believed and the practice of slave owning and dealing in Jhalawan, Makran and Kharan held many of the worst features of slavery.

APPENDIX IX.

LASBELA STATE.

General and Political.

1. The Jam Sahib, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan and his family with the exception of his younger son and sister who died of pneumonia in January 1927, generally kept good health.

Mir Ghulam Dastgir married the daughter of the late Sardar Nadir Shah Gichki during the year, but shortly after her marriage the lady developed consumption and her case grew hopeless towards the end of the year.

2. Khan Sahib Haji Muhammad Ishak continued to be the Jam Sahib's *Musahib* (councillor) throughout the year.

3. The Political charge of the State was held by Mr. H. J. Todd from 1st April 1926 to 11th July 1926 and by Lieut.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E., from 12th July 1926 to 31st March 1927.

4. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent, Kalat, passed through the Levy Tract in January and March 1927 and, accompanied by three other British Officers, visited Ormara in March proceeding to Awaran through the Hingol. Mr. E. E. Gunter, Director, Persian Gulf, visited Bela in January 1927.

5. The post of Wazir was held by Agha Mir Ahmed Shah during April and by Agha Mir Yakub Shah for the rest of the year.

Administration of Land.

6. There was no change in land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 96,693 as against Rs. 1,12,473 in the preceding year. It was realized in full.

Protection and Legislation.

7. *Military Forces.*—The State Lassi (Local) *Fauj* consisted of fiftyeight men and the Military Police of sixty men as last year.

8. *Armament.*—There are three serviceable muzzle loading country cannons, seventy Maskati rifles of M. H. pattern, and fifty Martini Henry rifles in the State.

9. *Village Watchmen.*—The State Levies who are entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State also performed the duties of village watchmen. There number was 112 as last year.

10. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of Criminal cases was 472 (including twenty-nine for last year). Of these 446 were disposed of leaving twenty-six pending.

These cases involved the arrest of 290 persons of whom 179 were convicted, 109 released and two remained under trial at the close of the

year. No capital sentence was passed. There were four murder cases, one pending from last year, and eleven cases of adultery.

Fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 9,200 and Rs. 2,755 were outstanding from the last year. Of the total, Rs. 8,705 were realised, Rs. 675 were written off, remitted or converted into extra imprisonment leaving Rs. 2,575 recoverable at the end of the year.

The value of stolen property involved in cases of theft, etc., was Rs. 7,968 of which Rs. 3,131 were recovered against Rs. 2,008 during the preceding year.

11. *Civil Justice.*—The following Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases were disposed of during the year :—

	1925-26	1926-27
Civil	514	1,174
Revenue	270	732
Miscellaneous	50	87
Execution	86	180

Production and distribution.

12. *Weather and Crops.*—There were good timely rains during the year. The prospects of the crops would have been far better than that of the previous year but for locusts appearing twice in vast hordes and considerably damaging the crops.

13. *Irrigation.*—The "*Jezan band*" in the Purali River remained in good condition.

The State maintains three rainguages at Bela, Sonmiani and Ormara.

14. *Wages and Labour.*—There was no change in wages and labour conditions.

The statement below shows the wholesale prices per maund of ghee, wool and goat-hair current during the year :—

	Ghee.	Goat-Hair.	Wool.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent owners . . .	55 to 57	15 to 25	14 to 28
Nomads	52 to 53	15 to 25	12 to 24

15. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Exports mainly consisted of dried fish, mustard seeds, hides, coriander seeds, mung, tilseeds, woollen sacks, saddle bags, gum and gugal. Wool and ghee are chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf-palm leaves and ropes.

There was an improvement in trade. The better financial position of the Zamindars (land owners) gave rise to increased demand and led the traders to import merchandise on a larger scale.

The duty collected amounted to Rs. 1,88,194 against Rs. 1,75,989 last year.

16. *Communications.*—A new portion of the road from Kotiro to Tripori Lak in the Levy Tract was constructed during the year. The existing roads Karachi to Bela and Hub to Kotiro were also maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,165 against Rs. 5,733 last year. The increased expenditure under this head is due to heavy rains damaging the roads and necessitating heavy repairs.

17. *Revenue and Finance.*—The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,86,794 against Rs. 3,83,614 in the preceding year while the expenditure including that on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,38,087 against Rs. 3,03,743 last year. The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 4,85,379 at the close of the year against Rs. 4,37,254 at the end of the previous year.

Vital Statistics.

18. Two dispensaries are maintained at Bela and Uthal costing Rs. 10,293.

There was no case of plague during the year.

Small pox broke out in the Kanraj and Ormara *Niabats,* there were thirteen cases and five deaths.

323 operations were performed and 513 persons vaccinated against 272 and 1,890 respectively last year.

The number of patients treated was 31,469 against 21,033 last year.

Education.

19. The State maintains two primary schools at Bela and Uthal. The one at Ormara was closed in April 1926 owing to the poor attendance of the boys and the presence of a Khoja School. The total number of boys on the roll was 162 against 137 last year.

There is another school for the Khoja community at Ormara supported by His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of the State Schools amounted to Rs. 3,062 against Rs. 2,381 last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1926-27 with those of the preceding year.

Particulars.	1925-26.	1926-27.	Difference increase decrease.
I.—Gross demand.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	5,325	15,190	+9,865
(*b*) Current year's demand .	11,30,325	12,83,097	+1,52,772
Total .	11,35,650	12,98,287	+1,62,637
II.—Collections.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	4,816	2,212	—2,604
(*b*) Current year's collections	9,22,977	9,91,083	+68,106
Total .	9,27,793	9,93,295	+65,502
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	90,504	92,157	+1,653
(*b*) Malikana . . .	41,387	53,261	+11,874
(*c*) Suspensions . . .	15,030	1,10,532	+95,502
(*d*) Grain & Cash Allowances	59,273	47,590	—11,683
(*e*) Arrears . . .	1,663	1,452	—211
(*f*) Miscellaneous . .	.....	.....	.....
Total .	2,07,857	3,04,992	+97,135

This table does not include Rs. 7,006 on account of gross revenue of the Bolan Sub Tahsil which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I, giving the results exhibited in the Sub-joined table as compared with the figures for 1925-26. (Increase (+) Decrease (—)).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
Quetta-Pishin	+81,629	+38,460
Sibi	—63,973	—83,050
Loralai	+1,025	—8,349
Zhob	+26,623	+27,581
Chagai	+1,24,287	+91,654
Kalat	—953	—197
Variation	+1,62,637	+65,502

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the Remissions and Suspensions granted during 1926-27.

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	52	14,557
	Pishin	...	34,210
Sibi	Sibi	...	40,000
	Nasirabad	28,062	1,765
	Shahrig	48	...
Loralai	Bori	4,932	...
	Duki	...	20,000
Chagai	Nushki	59,063	...
Total		92,157	1,10,532

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	1925-26 Rate per maund.	1926-27 Rate per maund.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
Quetta	6 13 0	4 0 0 to 5 11 0
Pishin	6 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 10 6
Bori	5 12 0	3 5 0
Barkhan	5 2 0	3 5 0
Duki	5 9 6	3 2 0
Sinjawi	6 8 0	3 13 6
Musakhel	6 1 0	2 12 0
Fortsandeman	6 0 0	4 0 0
Killasaifulla	3 12 0	3 0 0
Hindubagh	5 8 0	4 8 0
Sibi	5 0 0 & 6 0 0	4 9 6 to 5 7 6
Shahrig	6 0 0	3 4 0
Kohlu	4 0 0	3 1 3
Nushki	5 1 6	4 0 0
Dalbandin	4 0 0	3 15 0
Shorarud	5 0 0	4 0 0
Bolan	6 2 0	4 6 0

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1926 (per rupee.)		March 1927 (per rupee.)	
Wheat.	Seers.	Chh.	Seers	Chh.
Quetta	5	6½	6	13
Loralai	4	12	9	0
Fortsandeman	4	15½ (Second sort)	7	0
Nushki	7	0 (Second sort)	8	8
Millet.				
Sibi	10	0	9	9

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average for 10 years from 1911-12 to 1920-21.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Quetta	8·25	*9·42	*7·80	10·50
Sibi	5·47	3·30	3 09	8·71
Harnai	11·68	12·10	11·75	22·91
Loralai	9·80	9·10	5·35	9·83
Fortsandeman	10·18	14·59	13·15	7·32
Nushki	6·10	6·96	4·94	5·10
Mach (Bolan)	8·66	14·12	5·70	12·37

* Figures shown in table VI of the report for 1925-26 seem to have been shown incorrectly.

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 1,09,495 as compared with Rs. 1,60,100 in the previous year.

	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturist Loans Act.		Total.		Difference + increase —decrease.
	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	1925-26	1926-27	
Quetta-Pishin .	20,120	26,600	47,420	9,870	67,540	36,470	—31,070
Sibi . . .	14,190	11,960	17,760	14,470	31,950	26,430	—5,520
Loralai . .	1,750	810	11,100	10,190	12,850	11,000	—1,850
Zhob . . .	7,400	8,390	21,360	18,605	28,760	26,995	—1,765
Chagai . . .	3,100	8,650	15,900	4,950	19,000	8,600	—10,400
Kalat . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	46,560	51,410	1,13,540	58,085	1,60,100	1,09,495	—50,605

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as stood on 31st March 1927.

Description.	1925-26.		1926-27.		Remarks.
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	
For boys.					
Normal school . . .	1	9	1	18	
Secondary schools . . .	11	2,540	12	2,628	
Primary schools of all kinds .	68	1,929	71	1,834	
Total .	80	4,478	84	4,480	
Private schools.					
(*a*) Mosque schools . .	234	3,190	218	3,102	
(*b*) Others	1	25	1	220	
Total .	235	3,215	219	3,322	Includes 475 girls.
For Girls.					
Secondary schools . . .	5	620	5	604	
Primary schools . . .	3	189	3	180	
Total .	8	809	8	784	
European schools common to boys and girls.	2	166	2	209	
Grand Total .	325	8,668	313	8,795	

APPENDIX IX.

(*a*) Secondary schools (boys)	2,628
Primary schools (boys)	1,834
Secondary schools (girls)	604
Primary schools (girls)	180
Normal schools (boys)	18
European schools (boys)	107
European schools (girls)	102
Total .	5,473

Almost all of these schools have primary department attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as under :—

Europeans	96
Anglo-Indians	34
Indian Christians	185
Mohammadans	2,857
Hindus	2,203
Parsis	55
Others	88
Total .	5,473

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening balance of the Municipal, Local, and Bazar Funds for the year 1926-27.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	90,936 13 4	5,35,753 12 11	6,52,089 10 3	5,76,966 13 0	1,05,722 13 3
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	33,085 14 0	54,169 12 10	87,255 10 10	81,703 11 7	5,551 15 3
3. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	31,566 5 4	1,96,867 14 7	2,28,434 3 11	1,68,373 1 11	60,061 2 0
4. Harnai Bazar Fund	15,122 7 6	16,323 10 0	31,446 1 6	13,631 15 4	17,824 2 2
5. Loralai Town Fund	8,710 2 11	43,701 2 9	52,411 5 8	48,920 11 0	3,490 10 8
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	26,563 1 8	45,528 0 11	72,391 2 7	38,087 11 3	34,303 7 4
7. Nushki Town Bazar Fund	14,393 8 2	8,934 8 4	23,328 0 6	12,849 13 4	10,478 3 2
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	11,314 14 4	3,239 10 7	14,554 8 11	10,390 7 3	4,164 1 8
9. Ziarat Bazar Fund	2,901 2 0	9,228 15 6	12,130 1 6	9,885 1 0	2,245 0 6
Total Local Fund	1,43,957 7 11	3,77,993 11 6	5,21,951 3 5	3,83,832 8 8	1,38,118 10 9

These figures do not include amounts invested by the following funds :—

1. Quetta Municipal Fund . . . . . Rs. 58,400
2. Pishin District and Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 53,200
3. Sibi Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 45,000
4. Loralai Town Fund . . . . . ,, 40,200
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 16,000
6. Harnai Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 10,000
7. Bolan Bazar Fund . . . . . ,, 14,000

APPENDIX XI.

Judicial.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1926, as compared with figures for the year 1925.

—	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Pending from previous year .	373	428	...	25	31	64	...	3	45	84	10	7
Instituted during the year .	4,302	4,010	590	356	224	263	10	...	4,924	4,268	109	118
Total .	4,675	4,438	590	381	255	327	10	3	4,969	4,352	119	125
Disposed of during the year .	4,197	3,957	565	380	188	232	7	3	4,885	4,264	108	108
Transferred to Jirga Register	50	21	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
Pending at the end of the year	428	460	25	1	64	94	3	...	84	88	7	17

APPENDIX XII.

Serious Offences committed in 1926.

Sections of Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
	Quetta.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1926.	Total 1925.	Total 1924.
Rioting, 147-148 . .	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	35	23
Murder, 302 . . .	8	48	22	21	3	...	102	108	141
Murder, attempt, 307 .	22	2	36	3	...	...	63	61	56
Culpable Homicide, 304	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	39	24
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333.	200	10	63	2	2	5	298	383	315
Kidnapping 363 to 369, .	53	2	...	2	...	1	58	95	68
Rape, 376. . . .	6	16	28	1	...	...	51	17	47
Unnatural offences, 377 .	9	5	...	...	...	...	14	24	19
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401.	555	349	526	20	8	31	1,489	1,019	926
Robbery, 392 to 394. .	7	...	18	...	2	...	27	84	140
Dacoity with murder, 396	7	9	...	...	...	...	16	6	7
Dacoity other cases, 395-397, 400-402.	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	11
Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414.	95	8	4	...	1	1	109	70	84
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440.	125	58	71	21	...	...	275	138	181
Criminal Trespass resulting in death, 459-460.	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	1	26
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	33	1	3	1	...	...	38	40	12
Total 1926 .	1,155	588	771	74	16	88	2,692	2,121	1,968
Total 1925 .	738	570	686	91	11	25	2,121	...	...
Total 1924 .	723	451	556	195	14	29	1,968	...	...

N.B.—This statement includes serious offences tried by Jirga also.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

Name of District	Country spirit.						Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits (foreign liquors, other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits).	
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Receipts from out-stills and other similar systems.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Duty on beers manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	License fees for sale of foreign liquors generally whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	2,37,823	2,400	65,770	3,05,993	...	3,05,993	63,168	3,042	66,210	13,785	13,785
Sibi	32,106	...	11,135	43,241	...	43,241	...	...	...	582	582
Loralai	13,485	...	7,125	20,610	24	20,634	...	24	24	863	863
Zhob	3,798	...	1,476	5 274	15,240	20,514	...	...	...	300	300
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	3,371	...	1,700	5,071	...	5,071	...	...	...	106	106
Chagai	5,386	...	1,635	7,021	...	7,021	...	...	...	25	25
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,95,969	2,400	68,841	3,67,210	15,264	4,02,474	63,168	3,066	66,234	15,661	15,661
Total Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	2,97,863	2,400	1,00,826	4 01,089	15,024	4,16,113	60,005	3,456	63,461	16,209	16,209
Total Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

All Provinces and Baluchistan

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 44,650, duty on beer issued for consumption in
16. Of the amount shown in column 2, Rs. 16,940 represent duty levied at a reduced rate on and Loralai districts.

XIII.

I.—Revenue.

Total of columns 7 10 and 12.	Opium.			Hemp drugs.					Fines and forfeitures.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Refunds.	Total of charges as shown in Imperial Return II.	Net revenue in the year.
	Sale proceeds of excise opium.	License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail).	Total receipts from opium.	Duty on ganja.	Duty on charas.	Duty on bhang.	License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,85,988	9,070	22,307	31,377	166	10,657	434	17,005	28,262	64	1	4,44,692	...	15,165	4,29,527
43,823	2,700	3 000	5,700	50	5,807	513	4 406	10,776	5	1	60,305	46	4,595	55,764
21,521	2,100	2,600	4,760	...	5,802	...	3,550	9,352	...	...	35,573	...	910	34,663
20,814	1,200	780	1,980	...	...	...	1,920	1,920	1	...	24,715	...	520	24,195
5,177	300	715	1,015	...	345	3	600	1,148	...	...	7,340	...	130	7,210
7,046	150	2,665	2,815	...	278	24	3,200	2,502	140	...	12,503	...	145	12,358
...	5,100	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	2,210	2,890
4,84,369	14,520	32,067	46,587	216	23,889	974	20,881	53,960	210	2	5,85,128	46	21,465	5,63,617
...	5,100	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100	...	...	2,890
4,92,473	17,580	33,720	51,300	...	15,578	699	36,851	53,038	5	...	5,96,816	2,118	24,971	5,69,727
...	6,300	...	6,300	...	5,634	...	...	5,634	...	...	11,934	...	2,940	8,994

and foreign countries is shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in those figures.
the troops.

Rs. 7 per gallon 20° U. P. on issue of country spirit from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin

APPENDIX XIV.

Imperial Return 1-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) *in other British Indian Provinces on excisable articles exported to* —, *and* (b) *in*— *on excisable articles exported to other British Indian Provinces.*

Amount of duty realised in other provinces of India on Malt liquor exported to Sindh.				Amount of duty realised in — on Malt liquor exported to other Indian Provinces.		
	Rs.					Rs.
				To Khanpur (Bhawalpur State)		4
In Sindh	1,262	8	0	To Kessowal (Punjab)		4
Total	1,262	8	0	Total		8

APPENDIX XV.

Imperial Return II. Expenditure for 1926-27.

Name of District.	Salaries and Establishment.	Supplies and Services.			Contingencies and special charges.	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Total charges.
		Allowances.	Rewards.	Constructions and repairs of buildings.			
Quetta-Pishin	7,739	1,592	...	413	1,924	3,497	15,165
Sibi	2,051	1,219	...	...	155	1,170	4,595
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	910	910
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	520	520
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	...	...	...	...	...	130	130
Chagai	...	...	80	...	...	65	145
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	2,210
Total	9,790	2,811	80	413	2,079	6,292	21,465
Total Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	2,210
Total of previous year	11,109	2,572	...	1,660	1,426	8,204	24,971
Kalat State	...	...	...	...	...	2,940	2,940

APPENDIX

Imperial Return III.—

Name of District.	Manufacture of Liquor—number of			Number of wholesale licenses for sale of			Country liquors: Number of shops licensed for retail sale of	
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Outstills.	Country spirits.	Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system permanent.	Spirits under out still system permanent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quetta-Pishin .	1	1	...	...	11	1	9	...
Sibi . . .	...	...	...	2	...	2	25	...
Loralai . . .	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1
Zhob . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chagai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total .	1	1	1	2	13	7	44	5
Total of previous year.	1	1	1	2	12	7	44	5

XVI.

Shops and licenses.

Foreign liquors Retail licenses-number for sale of								Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail license—number for sale of	
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms excluding canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls [including other temporary license for foreign liquors.]	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits).	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits).	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits).
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	1	11	9	2	23	30	2	21	6	6	6	6	14	3
...	...	6	1	6	...	1	...	3	14	22	22	22	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	3	5	5	5	5	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...
...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	....	2	2	2	2	...	...
2	1	24	10	13	23	33	2	27	35	43	43	43	14	3
2	2	23	10	13	48	25	2	25	35	43	43	43	11	3

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

Name of District.	Country spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 30° U. P.	At strength of 15° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 3, 3 & 4.	Rates of duty.	Foreign liquors other than commercial spirits. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Commercial spirits. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quetta-Pishin	22,451	3,665	...	23,137·9	(a) For consumption in the Quetta Town :— 10° U. P. Rs. 9-0-0 per gallon. 20° U. P. Rs. 8-8-0 per gallon.	7,061	2,210	62,103	153	1,30,505	10	2,170	...
Sibi . .	4,493	20	...	4,059·7	(b) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division :— 10° U. P. Rs. 6-2-0 per gallon.	517	75	1,207	13	1,047	...	29	...
Loralai . .	1,740	...	40	1,600	20° U. P. Rs. 5-8-0 per gallon. (c) For consumption in all other areas :— 10° U. P. Rs. 7-12-0 per gallon.	580	96	2,192	213	892	...	37	...
Zhob . .	400	...	2,032	2,678·2	20° U. P. Rs. 7-0-0 per gallon. (d) For consumption by special permit holders :— 10° U. P. Rs. 13-6-0 per gallon.	146	20	443	...	12	...	...	...
Bolan Pass & Nushki Railway.	435	...	...	391·5	20° U. P. Rs. 12-1-0 per gallon. (e) For consumption by Indian Regiments :— 20° U. P. Rs. 7-0-0 per gallon.	89	6	376	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai . .	695	...	...	625·5		15	...	99	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	30,304	3,685	2,072	32,492·8		9,008	2,407	56,510	379	1,32,456	10	2,235	...
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	29,727	4,353	2,399	32,318·7		6,885	2,440	60,536	632	1,13,535	20	1,622	...
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

All Provinces and Baluchistan

1. Issues of excisable articles of all kinds to Native States and foreign
2. The figures shown in column 11 include——89,699 gallons of
7. The figures in column 5 include—
   Issues to special permit holders ... .
   Issues at a reduced duty of Rs. 5-12-0 per proof gallon to troops

XVII.

IV.—Consumption.

Opium and other drugs.												
								Cocaine.				
Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium, (e.g., Punjab grown Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa).	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs oz. grs.	Retail sales in seers of charas.	Retail sales in seers of ganja.	Retail sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Stock in hand at the beginning of the year in lbs. oz. grs.	Imports during the year in lbs. oz. grs.	Total of columns 23 and 24.	Retail sale of Cocaine in lbs. oz. grs.	Balance in hand at the end of the year in lbs. oz. & grs. (difference of columns 25 and 26).
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1341	...	60	150	...	S. C. 194-10	7	S. Ch. 367-5	oz. gr. 4-284	gr. 218·75	oz. gr. 5-66·25	gr. 157·75	oz. gr. 4-315
45	...	60	140	...	112	...	666	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	60	160	...	70	...	47-10	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	60	200	...	27	...	26-13	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	60	200	...	5-11	...	3-0	...	...	...	...	...
2½	...	60	180	...	4-10	...	23-11	...	..	...	...	...
85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	...	60	140 to 200	...	414-0	7	1,134-7	4-284	218·75	5-66·25	157·75	4-315
85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	...	60	140 to 200	...	126	...	840	610·75	4·0	6-130·75	0-326·75	4-284
105	...	...	...	...	83¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

countries are shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts and not included in those figures.

beer for consumption by troops.

24·3 ... ... Gallons, L. P.
in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts ... 1936 Gallons, L. P.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Imperial Return IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.			Exports.				
	In bond.			Duty paid.			In bond.	
	From Sind in Bombay.	From Punjab.	Total.	To Bahawalpur State.	To Punjab.	Total.	To Sind.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Beer	...	...	...	8	8	16	2,525	2,525
	M. Sr. Ch.		M. Sr. Ch.					
Bhang	24 14 6	...	24 14 6	...	...	...	...	...
		M. Sr. Ch.						
Charas	...	9 21 7	9 21 7	...	...	...	...	...
Ganja from Bombay Presidency.	...	0 21 10	0 21 10	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XIX.

APPENDIX

Imperial

Name of District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in Thousands).			Number of Square Miles per shop.						Number per Popu-		
							Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.	Country spirit.		
	Outstill system.	Distillery system.		Outstill system.	Distillery system.		Outstill area.	Distillery area.					Outstill area.	Distillery area.	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7		8		9	10	11	
		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban. Rural.		Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin	...	19·5	5,200·5	...	49,001	88,081	...	3·9	1,300·1	19·5	1,040·1	19·5 1,040·1	...	10	6
Sibi	...	...	3,925	...	...	62,440	...	...	157	...	280·3	... 178·4	...	...	30
Loralai	2,181	...	5,344	31,876	...	60,597	2,181	...	1,336	...	1,505	... 1,505	5	...	7
Zhob	6,458	...	3,857	31,612	...	25,056	1,614·5	...	1,928·5	...	1,719·1	... 1,719·1	12·7	...	8
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	353	...	...	3,618	...	...	176·5	...	176·5	... 176·5	...	...	55
Chagai	...	...	10,022	...	...	21,343	...	...	9,811	...	9,811	... 9,811	...	...	9
Total	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	63,488	49,001	2,81,135	1,727·5	3·9	962·1	19·5	1,380·6	19·5 1,091·6	9·3	10	14
Total of previous year.	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	63,488	49,001	2,31,135	1,727·5	3·9	962·1	19·5	1,380·6	19·5 1,091·6	9·3	10	14

XIX.

Return V.

of shops 100,000 of lation.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).			Average Taxation per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).									Average total Excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 24 of Imperial Return 1).
							Country spirit (distillery areas).			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale-proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
13		13														
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2	6	2	6	10·05	·10	·41	10·28	2·84	13·12	60	165·85	225·85	20·03	30·26	50·29	3·24
	17	...	27	5·47	·05	·91	7·00	3·74	10·64	60	66·66	126·66	8·19	5·66	13·85	·73
...	6	...	6	2·87	·04	·14	8·61	4·55	13·16	60	74·29	134·29	49·33	30·18	79·51	·43
...	10·6	..	10·6	1·96	04	·09	8·61	3·35	11·96	60	39	99·0	...	35·55	35·55	·44
...	55		55	12·02	·14	·24	8·61	4·35	12·96	60	143	203	30·77	91·43	131·20	2·03
...	9	...	9	3·26	·01	·13	8·62	2·62	11·24	60	1,066	1,126	10·78	78·57	89·35	·59
2	9·1	2	11·2	10·30	·07	·47	9·79	2·94	12·73	60	132·51	192·51	15·48	19·22	34·70	1·53
2	9·1	2	11·2	10·32	·08	·33	9·84	3·33	13·17	60	115·01	175·09	13·02	28·87	41·89	1·56

APPENDIX XX.

Provincial Statement 'A.'

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirit and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1926-27.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).							Licenses for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported			Remarks.
		Quantity Sold.									
		To the public									
		Imported.				Made in India.					
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	To licensed Vendors.	To the Public.	
*Quetta-Pishin . .	7	230	1,742	29	24,913	8	3,236	4	1,22,474	10,555	*Includes issues to Sind 2525 gallons.
Sibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Bahawalpur State 8 gallons.
Loralai	2	24	48	...	244	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Punjab 8 gallons.
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. troops stationed in Baluchistan } 89,699 gallons
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1926-27 . .	9	254	1,790	29	25,157	8	3,236	4	1,22,474	10,555	
Total for 1925-26 . .	9	326	1,980	49	21,490	5	2,525	3	1,12,332	7,276	

APPENDIX XXI.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumption of

Name of District.	SPIRITS AND														
	Sold under Licenses.														
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.							
	Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.			
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Spirits other than rum.	Beer.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Quetta-Pishin . .	11	1,681	5,106	86	7,886	54	7,407	1	...	192	2	1,611	26	45	1,415
Sibi	6	70	493	4	948	13	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	3	71	434	2	1,356	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Zhob	3	20	146	...	443	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	1	2	41	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1926-27 . .	24	2,044	6,210	91	10,712	67	8,452	1	...	192	2	1,611	26	45	1,417
Total for preceding year	23	1,073	5,236	91	9,634	58	5,330	2	2	252	16	2,517	51	..	2,114

XXI.

Statement B.

spirits and fermented liquors.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

No. of licenses.	Sold at Railway Refreshment Rooms. Imported. Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Made in India. Rum.	Beer.	Sold under all sorts of other licenses, viz., Hotels, Dak Bungalows, Military canteens and occasional bar licenses. No. of licenses.	Imported. Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Made in India. Rum.	Beer.	Fermented liquors only. No of licenses.	Quantity sold.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	...	2	...	48	...	66	63	99	497	6	16,314	20	85,401	2	*4,600	*(1) Imported = 1131 (2) Indian made = 3568 Total . 4699
2	5	30	...	349	...	14	6	All these licensees get their supplies from other licensees in the District.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	1	82	13	502	213	802	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	
1	4	48	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	
1	...	15	...	99	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
5	9	95	...	793	...	80	74	100	579	19	16,906	233	86,383	2	4,600	
5	5	48	3	525	11	172	91	143	638	23	26,170	508	88,233	2	4,600	

The Indian Troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 3025 gallons of Rum from Rosa in the U. P. and Amritsar in the Punjab.

APPENDIX XXII.

Provincial Statement 'C.'

Table showing convictions for drunken ness in Baluchistan during 1926-27 and previous 3 years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1921.	1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.	
		No. of persons convicted for drunken-ness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunken-ness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunken-ness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	No. of persons convicted for drunken-ness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(i) Quetta	49,001	48	10	16	3	139	28	100	20
(a) Quetta Municipality and Suburbs	27,220	25	9	16	7	115	42	82	30
(b) Quetta Cantonment . . .	21,781	23	11	...	...	24	11	18	8
(ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i) .	88,081	1	10	8	1	...	...	...	...
Sibi District	82,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai District	82,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob District	56,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District	3,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai District	21,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXIII.

Result of the New Abkari System.—The financial result of the New Abkari System is shown below :—

Particulars	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Receipts (Excluding Distillery Rent.)	1,15,812	1,07,467	4,61,712	4,13,713	4,00,074
Expenditure (Excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery buildings).	960	5,192	15,894	16,010	15,178

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1926-27.

Tincture Opium.*			Tincture Camphor & Co.			Morphia.	Various Ipecac.		
lbs.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.		lb.	oz.	dr.
5	13	1½	1	4	0	1-2 grain.	0	5	4

*Note.—This is exclusive of opium used for Veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

APPENDIX XXV.

Receipts.

Account No.	Major Head.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1926-27.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1926-27.	Actual for 1925-26.	Variations between columns 3 and 4.		Remarks.
					Increase.	Decrease.	
1	1(a)	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Customs	...	473	...	473	...	
II	Taxes on Income	1,28,300	1,65,618	1,99,432	...	33,814	
III	Salt	280	180	213	...	33	
IV	Opium	...	...	3,304	...	3,304	
V	Land Revenue	9,71,150	10,05,415	9,18,673	86,742	...	
VI	Excise	6,05,900	5,89,853	6,06,365	...	16,512	
VII	Stamps	1,86,800	1,59,311	1,90,064	...	30,753	
VIII	Forests	21,800	27,924	23,621	4,303	...	
IX	Registration	5,000	6,458	5,454	1,004	...	
XIII	Works for which capital accounts are kept .	70,000	5,557	46,627	...	59,131	
	Deduct Working Expenses . . .	...	—18,061	...	...	...	

XIV	Works for which capital accounts are not kept.	500	...	2,554	...	2,544	
XV	Interest	33,000	34,204	41,319	...	7,115	
XVII	Administration of Justice	36,800	27,532	34,902	...	7,370	
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements	3,400	3,707	3,450	257	...	
XIX	Police	6,800	8,452	12,211	...	3,759	
XXI	Education	41,220	43,753	39,562	4,191	...	
XXII	Medical	5,560	5,805	12,099	...	6,294	
XXIV	Agriculture	13,100	20,907	10,740	10,167	...	
XXVI	Miscellaneous Department	...	58	93	...	35	
XXVII	Currency	1,500	1,811	1,650	...	339	
XXX	Civil Works	46,400	41,629	42,861	...	1,232	
XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	13,430	14,044	11,696	2,348	...	
XXXIV	Printing and Stationery	200	184	212	...	28	
XXXV	Miscellaneous	26,650	18,599	31,798	...	13,199	
	Total	21,97,690	21,63,913	22,38,900	1,09,485	1,85,472	Net decrease — 75,987

APPENDIX XXVI.

Expenditure.

Account No.	Major Head.	Sanctioned estimates for 1926-27.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1926-27.	Actuals for 1925-26.	Variations between columns 3 and 4.		Remarks.
					Increase.	Decrease.	
1	1(a)	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Direct Demands on the Revenue, Land Revenue.	3,16,000	2,99,998	2,95,353	4,645	...	
II	Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—						
	A.—Opium	...	...	345	...	345	
	B.—Excise	30,000	14,978	30,460	...	15,482	
	C.—Stamps	5,000	2,467	2,464	3	...	
	D.—Forests	36,000	32,249	31,358	891	...	
	E.—Registration	3,000	2,786	2,701	85	...	
III	Irrigation Works	30,000	...	...	...	...	
IV	General Administration	2,06,000	1,76,000	1,94,152	...	18,152	
V	Administration of Justice . . .	60,000	65,413	50,033	15,380	...	
VI	Jails and Convict Settlements. — *Non-voted* .	600	600	600	...	...	
	— *Voted* . .	80,400	92,192	75,431	16,761	...	
VII	Police . . . . — *Non-voted* .	26,200	21,530	22,831	...	1,301	
	— *Voted* . .	12,08,800	11,00,117	11,15,555	...	15,438	
VIII	Ecclesiastical	35,000	35,822	31,293	4,529	...	
IX	Political	41,41,000	40,20,064	39,47,567	72,497	...	
X	Education . . . . — *Non-voted* .	17,100	13,444	13,850	...	406	
	— *Voted* . .	2,51,900	2,61,861	2,64,624	...	2,763	
XI	Medical and Public Health — *Non-voted* .	47,600	37,551	41,523	...	3,972	
	— *Voted* . .	3,09,400	3,09,889	2,88,820	21,069	...	

XII	Agriculture—Scientific Departments—Miscellaneous Department, etc.:—					
	A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms.	16,000	29,241	11,443	17,798	...
	B.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs—Grant-in-aid to Quetta Horse Show.	4,270	4,270	4,270	...	...
	C.—Veterinary Charges	77,730	71,363	64,867	6,496	...
	D.—Museum	7,520	8,128	7,967	161	...
	E.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum and minerals.	3,480	3,076	3,000	76	...
	F.—Provincial Statistics and other miscellaneous Departments.	...	...	5,749	}	
	F-1.—Provincial Statistics	2,000	3,366	2,597	} ...	4,980
	G.—Famine Relief	...	...	1,02,611	...	1,02,611
XIV	Miscellaneous { *Voted*	1,81,500	1,81,500	1,81,500	...	...
	{ *Non-voted*	74,500	85,880	91,665	...	5,785
	Expenditure included in Other Demands—					
	1. Taxes on Income	16,000	13,265	12,498	767	...
	2. Irrigation { *Non-voted*	1,15,900	...	1,15,261	}	
	{ *Voted*	1,07,000	34,377	1,05,733	} ...	1,86,117
	3. Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,07,000	3,48,665	2,04,253	1,44,412	...
	4. Interest on other obligations	16,000	...	13,219	...	13,219
	5. Currency	2,000	1,240	912	328	...
	6. Civil Works	12,29,000	7,99,770	10,83,439	...	2,83,669
	7. Territorial and Political Pensions	35,000	36,460	35,699	761	...
	8. Superannuation allowances and Pensions.	94,000	95,889	1,31,914	...	36,025
	9. Stationery and Printing	2,000	1,402	959	443	...
	10. Interest on Works for which no capital account is kept.	...	...	...	...	...
	Customs	...	14,586	13,140	1,446	...
	TOTAL	89,94,000	82,19,939	86,01,656	3,08,548	6,90,265
				Net Decrease =		Rs. 3,81,717

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APPENDIX XXVII.

Contagious diseases during the year 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Name of disease.	1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Equines.				
1. Galenders . . .	4	4	3	3
2. Strangles . . .	11	2	...	...
Bovines.				
1. Rinderpest . . .	7	4	...	...
2. Foot and Mouth disease .	1,804	100	3,614	130
3. Black quarter . .	24	24	...	...
4. Anthrax . . .	...	...	1	1
5. Rabies	...	...	2	2
6. Other contagious diseases .	...	...	60	22
Others.				
1. Anthrax . . .	4,460	4,344	1,230	1,230
2. Sheep pox . . .	629	92	1,344	744
3. Mange in camel . .	83	...	18	...
4. Goat and Sheep scab .	764	93	874	47
5. Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia.	790	672	659	543
6. Liver Fluke . . .	111	56	50	7
7. Rabies	1	1	11	11
8. Foot and Mouth disease .	2,179	247	21,079	1,752
9. Rinderpest . . .	...	...	243	125
10. Wire Worms . . .	...	...	7,200	322
11. Other contagious diseases .	2,238	87	247	57
Total .	13,105	5,706	36,635	4,996

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Veterinary Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1926-27.

Name of Stallion.	Breed.	Number of mares covered.					
		Q. P. District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.	Zhob District.	Chagai District.	Total.
1. Manik	Kathiawar	...	...	...	46	...	46
2. Pearl King	Arab	17	22	...	...	...	39
3. Maharaj II	Marwari	16	12	....	...	22	50
4. Atholing	Indo-Arab	...	35	...	...	...	35
5. Madisol	Arab	20	14	...	...	...	34
6. Mamoodia	Arab	...	40	...	...	...	40
7. Kalat	Indo-Arab	38	24	...	...	...	62
8. Meadow	Arab	...	...	89	...	...	89
9. Confidential	Kathiawar	21	51	...	...	...	72
10. Tichorlu	Arab	...	...	40	...	...	40
11. Kerchief	Kathiawar	67	12	...	...	...	79
12. Count Palatine	T. B. English	...	2	...	...	...	2
Total	...	179	212	129	46	22	588

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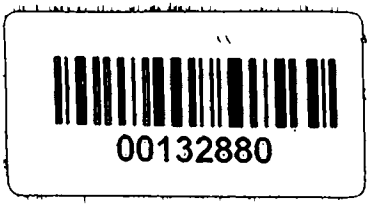
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